THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCIII.

V 93

VOLUME LXXIII.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requested to be sent, POST-PAID.
And sold by J. HARRIS (Successor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1803.

A DAY.

To Dr. ——, WHO ENQUIRED HOW I SPENT MY TIME?

"So much one day is like another,
It might be taken for its brother."

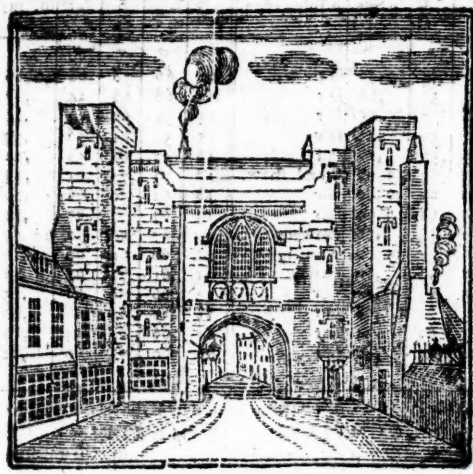
AT six o'clock I raise the head,
Toss the warm covering off the bed;
Dress, and if thoughts spring in the night,
Distinguish them in black and white;
Survey the skies with half a scowl,
And prophecy if fair or foul.
Then to my girl I softly creep,
To steal a kiss, while she's asleep;
For when the foot but lightly moves,
We stand a chance to win the gloves.
My hat put on, I quit the door,
Attempt to walk two miles or more.
Animal powers in motion put,
Raises the mental spirits up,
Which orderly begin to chime,
Ending in measure tipp'd with rhime.
At Birmingham I meet my boy,
But never meet him without joy;
For life to melancholy tends,
Were we to live without our friends;
Nay, if to solitude we give,
How can we then be said to live?
Thoughts of the *pen* are now laid by,
On *paper* only cast an eye:
"'Twill suit you, Sir, to buy this lot,
The best and cheapest sort we've got.
Nay, Sir, it will my warehouse fill;
Not it, take all, pay when you will."
My glasses, newspapers, and I— late,
Enter the parlour to be private;
Let's see what statesmen are contriving,
If the politic nags they're driving.
But how can I men's actions view,
Who know so little what they do?
My joyous breakfast comes at last in,
I relish like a plough-man fasting;
Chat with all comers on each head,
But after all there's nothing said,
Till Molly finishes debates,
Opens with, "Sir, the dinner waits."
Who would not enter, with all *his* heart,
To taste plumb-pudding, pye, or dissart.
Let me to these sweet dishes join,
And you, my friend, may take sur-loin.
Nought now remains (the floor well trod)
But warm my shins, or take a nod,
Till gloves are on, hat o'er the eye,
"'Tis striking five, and so good by."
The bulky town recedes from view;
I meet with bows, and how d'ye do.
Miss Rain and I each other chace,
We 're often found in close embrace;
Though fair without, and pure within,
"I dun na like her tuch my skin."
When Aston steeple strikes the eye,
It steals, for her I lov'd, a sigh.
One mile walk'd o'er, the trav'ler sees
My little cot peep through the trees,
Dear cot! for thirty years inclin'd
To furnish me with peace of mind;
Which ne'er gave anxious thought or sigh,
Until the fourteenth of July;
Reduc'd to ashes by ill men,
But from her ashes rose again.
Hid from the world, from care, from din,
I cast a pleasing look within.
Here I, with truth it may be said,
Write for the living, wake the dead,
Converse with those who liv'd of yore,
And feed on what they fed before,
Transaction at command appears,
Bring back to view a thousand years.
Now, in heroic verse, we'll state
At that sound when I pass the gate,
Bounces old Cerb'rus from his bed,
Not grac'd with *three*, but with *one* head,
Bullies, in thundering strains about,
Resolv'd to keep invaders out;
But instant, finding who I am,
Converts the monster to the lamb,
Smiles at me with that mouth and eye
Rais'd, the past moment, to destroy;
Makes his tremendous jaws expand,
And leads me gently by the hand;
Severity might give him blows,
Humanity, the pat bestows.
The birds, my little grove retain,
Welcome me with their chearful strain,
In gratitude they sing their best,
Because they hold a peaceful nest;
For neither bird or nest have been
Disturb'd since first my grove was seen;
A place, perhaps, by right divine,
As much their freehold as 'tis mine;
And, though we both are now possessors,
May both bequeath it our successors;
Nor shall it in the frost be said
I e'er withheld a crumb of bread.
My pair of *grays* the Muse engage,
Who, in my service, see old age:
They hear my voice, they make no stand,
But take the bread from master's hand,
Perceiving an exhausted store,
Lovingly follow me for more.
I turn; which their dull footstep check,
"So my poor lads," and pat their necks,
They never knew a treatment harsh,
Strangers to want, as to the lash.
I meet my servants growing old,
But never meet them with a scold;
My equals, in an eye divine,
Why not my equals then in mine?
Puss cocks her tail, begins to crawl,
And rubs her side against the wall:
She ne'er in all her life has spoke,
Or she would say, "Give me a stroke."
But what that pleasure can surpass,
When my girl sees me through the glass!
Rises to meet me, while the joy
Takes full possession of her eye.
Where is the man that could look glum,
Who sees the best of women come!
Whatever comfort age can find,
Lies in the store-house of her mind.
Now garden, converse, book, or pen,
Tea, supper, music, please till ten;
When the bell rings "to bring a light,"
I rise, and burrow for the night.
Of blessings can I wish for more?
They amply satisfy fourscore.
Thus I enjoy, others partaking,
A little heaven of my making.

W. HUTTON.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

Lond. Gazette
Gene— Even.
Lloyd vening
's Chron.
reſs--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
Engliſh Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M. Poſt
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commerc Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle—Cheſter
Chelmsford



Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſ.—Suſſex
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worceſter 2
YORK 3

JULY, 1803.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diary—Average Prices of Corn 606
Voluntary Contributions in Aid of Government 607
Mrs. Piozzi on Dr. Johnſon's MS Letters *ibid.*
Vials of Wrath in the Revelations explained 609
Erroneous Charge againſt Vaccination refuted *ib.*
An original Letter from Sir Hans Sloane 610
Letter from Dr. J. Wallis to Sir H. Sloane *ibid.*
Deſcription of Northfleet Church vindicated 611
Tribute to the Memory of the late Mr. Boys 612
Hales Owen Church, in Shropſhire, deſcribed 613
Dr. Peart on Inflammation of the Bowels 616
Practical Information on Strangulated Rupture 617
On the early Architecture of this Country 618
The Inſcription on the Alexandrian Pillar 620
Stoney Middleton Chapel—Yapton Church 621
Account of High Roding Church, &c. Eſſex *ibid.*
Original Letters from Addiſon and Young 622
The PROJECTOR, a periodical Paper, N° XX. 623
Fall of Rain and Evaporation at Liverpool 626
"Vengeance, or Count of Julian," explained *ibid.*
Echinites—Miſrepreſentation—The Fire Fly 627
Epilepſy?—"Thoughts on New-Year's Day" 628
Deſcent and Alliances of Dr. Wm. Egerton 629
Technical Terms in "Architect. Innovation" 631
Church Service—Miſcellaneous Information 632
Burials in Church-yards—Plagues of Darkneſs 633
Funerals—Epitaphs in Edmonton Church yd. 634
Lord Chancellor King—Rev. Mr. Winter, &c. *ib.*
Le Comte de Mantaigne—The Baron Giffi 6
E. of Arundel's Attainder—Double Surnames 636
Fire at Weſtminſter Abbey accurately deſcribed 637
The two Zodiacs of the Temple of Tentyra 639
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, No LXIII. 642
Saliſbury Cathedral & Chapter-houſe deſcribed 643
Monument to Memory of Savage—Stallings *ibid.*
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; *viz.*
A rough Sketch of Modern Paris 645
Public Credit in Danger—Bp. Killaloe's Serm. 656
Practical Sermons by Rev. Theoph. St. John 658
Hiſtory of Pleſhy;—Leopold, &c. &c. &c. 662
INDEX INDICATORIUS 663
SELECT POETRY, Antient and Modern 664—668
Proceedings in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament 669
Intereſting Intelligence from London Gazettes 675
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 676
The dignified Conduct of the King of France 679
News from Country—Domeſtic Occurrences 681
A particular Account of Rebellion in Ireland 686
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Perſons 688—699
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 700

Embelliſhed with beautiful Perſpective Views of the Churches of HALES OWEN, SHROPSHIRE; YAPTON, SUSSEX; and HIGH RODING, ESSEX; OCTAGON CHAPEL at STONEY MIDDLETON, DERBYSHIRE; and various Autographs.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1803.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1803. By W. CARY, 182, Strand,

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1803.
June	o	o	o		
27	54	66	55	30,40	fair
28	54	70	54	,26	fair
29	53	70	57	,25	fair
30	56	68	56	,23	fair
July 1	54	69	57	,18	fair
2	57	83	69	29,99	thund. show.
3	69	81	69	30,40	fair
4	70	79	68	29,99	fair
5	64	69	54	,98	showery
6	55	68	57	30,00	showery
7	60	69	58	,10	cloudy
8	61	75	67	,01	fair
9	63	73	61	,08	fair
10	64	75	62	,34	fair
11	65	74	64	,40	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1803.
July	o	o	o		
12	66	78	68	30,26	fair
13	68	68	54	,27	fair
14	59	63	54	,28	cloudy
15	56	61	56	,30	cloudy
16	57	68	58	,22	fair
17	59	77	61	,23	fair
18	62	70	66	,20	fair
19	67	77	67	,12	fair
20	67	76	60	29,99	fair with thun.
21	60	69	60	30,10	cloudy
22	61	72	67	,28	fair
23	66	79	68	,25	fair
24	57	69	56	,20	cloudy
25	66	64	54	,19	cloudy
26	60	74	60	,12	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 21, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	60	8	35	0	26	4	25	11	33	4
Surrey	62	4	34	0	25	4	25	10	33	0
Hertford	53	10	35	6	25	9	24	0	38	0
Bedford	52	5	31	7	24	3	24	1	31	8
Hunting.	49	5	00	0	22	3	18	2	26	6
Northam.	54	0	30	0	21	4	20	9	28	9
Rutland	58	0	00	0	22	0	20	0	32	0
Leiceſter	53	9	00	0	22	8	19	01	00	0
Notting.	60	6	36	0	26	0	21	2	39	6
Derby	62	0	00	0	26	0	22	3	39	8
Stafford	59	10	00	0	24	10	22	10	40	3
Salop	55	4	37	0	25	2	24	6	00	0
Hereford	55	11	35	2	24	4	24	8	36	9
Worceſt.	53	6	00	0	25	3	26	2	33	7
Warwick	57	6	00	0	27	0	22	0	34	6
Wilts	55	0	00	0	23	6	22	6	37	8
Berks	60	9	00	0	24	8	25	6	35	10
Oxford	55	7	00	0	22	11	21	7	31	8
Bucks	56	4	00	0	23	8	24	2	34	3
Brecon	56	0	32	0	24	10	20	0	00	0
Montgo.	57	6	00	0	25	7	20	3	00	0
Radnor	53	10	00	0	21	10	22	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
58	6	36	10	24	9	22	4	33	10

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Bean. s.	Bean. d.
Eſſex	58	0	32	0	23	4	26	10	31	1
Kent	60	6	00	0	25	0	28	3	32	0
Suſſex	58	6	00	0	00	0	25	8	00	0
Suffolk	57	3	00	0	21	3	25	6	29	5
Cambrid.	50	6	00	0	22	10	19	6	30	0
Norfolk	55	1	32	3	21	0	00	0	30	2
Lincoln	53	3	30	0	21	4	19	3	34	10
York	56	10	37	2	24	3	19	10	00	0
Durham	59	0	00	0	00	0	24	9	34	0
Northum.	57	9	39	4	24	8	23	7	29	5
Cumberl.	65	2	47	10	30	4	26	6	00	0
Weſtmo.	68	0	54	0	28	2	30	4	00	0
Lancaſt.	60	6	00	0	27	10	23	2	42	0
Cheſter	57	7	00	0	00	0	21	8	00	0
Flint	64	0	00	0	30	11	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	63	4	00	0	00	0	23	1	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	14	0	00	0
Carnarv.	64	0	48	0	26	4	15	6	00	0
Merioneth	64	10	00	0	28	0	23	0	00	0
Cardigan	56	4	00	0	21	0	14	11	00	0
Pembroke	51	9	00	0	20	2	16	0	00	0
Carmart.	64	0	00	0	24	0	15	10	00	0
Glamorg.	62	11	00	0	28	8	22	8	00	0
Glouceſt.	56	5	00	0	23	0	21	11	33	11
Somerſet	59	11	00	0	24	7	21	4	33	4
Monm.	61	5	00	0	23	6	00	0	00	0
Devon	66	5	00	0	27	6	24	0	00	0
Cornwall	67	7	00	0	32	0	24	2	00	0
Dorſet	59	0	00	0	27	0	22	8	00	0
Hants	61	2	00	0	24	8	23	4	35	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	60	4	36	10	24	11	24	4	31	4
2	55	5	36	10	21	8	22	11	29	4
3	55	1	32	3	21	0	22	4	30	0
4	54	8	30	0	21	4	19	6	30	7
5	58	4	39	4	24	8	24	1	34	0
6	65	11	49	5	29	10	27	5	33	10
7	59	5	36	10	27	10	22	7	42	0
8	64	1	48	0	23	7	19	7	33	10

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Bean. s.	Bean. d.
9	57	2	36	10	22	8	16	10	33	10
10	59	2	36	10	24	0	21	7	33	9
11	67	0	36	10	30	0	24	1	33	10
12	60	3	36	10	25	0	22	11	35	0
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	3	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JULY, 1803.

Mr. URBAN, *July 7.*

IN the preſent ſtate of national affairs, the extreme of apathy and alarm is equally to be avoided; but, if we are really deſirous of ſtrengthening the arm of Government, we ought not to wait the tardy operation of Acts of Parliament.

There is little doubt of there being 250,000 inhabitants in Great Britain who can very well afford to contribute FORTY POUNDS each, on an average, out of their capital.

If contributions on this plan were to commence immediately in every town throughout the kingdom, I am convinced that Government would receive at leaſt TEN MILLIONS within a month; the operation of the Income Tax might be poſtponed; the contributors would deſerve the thanks of their country, and at the ſame time would beſt conſult their real intereſts.

Yours, &c. AMICUS PATRIÆ.

Mr. URBAN, *Brynbella, near Denbigh, N. Wales, July 23.*

I SAID that, when we returned to Wales, I would look over Dr. Johnſon's Manuſcript Letters; and my diligence was quickened by a literary friend, who, ſpeaking of the charge your correſpondent S. S. brings againſt me for negligence, made me read the ſame paſſage as it ſtands in Mr. Murphy's edition, where the words are well arranged, and the paragraph cleared from all embarraſſment.

In the manuſcript letter, however, (which I ſhewed *him*, and am willing to ſhew *you*), not a particle can be found different from the publication I have been called on to explain. It now remains chiefly to examine how Mr. Murphy came to print it with ſo much more accuracy, becauſe he certainly never poſſeſſed my manuſcripts for half an hour in his life; and, if he had, the fault is in the original letter, as in the printed copy.

That I ſhould be ſlow to ſuſpect any thing written by Johnſon could be nonſenſe, is natural enough: but Mr. Lyſons looked over his papers with me very carefully; and though we muſt naturally have read them together more than once, the error always eſcaped our detection, and I do think would never have been found out by, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant, H. L. PIOZZI.

Mr. URBAN, *July 16.*

I HOPE the following obſervations may be acceptable to ſome of your readers. If they do not appear to be well founded, ſtill they may ſtimulate other perſons to inveſtigate the ſubject farther. It is extremely awful; and particularly connected with the turn of our thoughts in theſe times, and our meditations concerning the divine Diſpenſations!

In chap. xvi. of the Revelation of St. John, the directions to the Angels, with the Vials of wrath, eſpecially the firſt five Vials, or the moſt part of them, appear to be intended againſt the Papal power. The Fourth Vial has been calculated, in a very ſtriking manner, by Mr. Fleming, to be poured out on France, as one chief adherent

to

to the Papacy. And the Fifth Vial may be found to be carried into effect againſt the Papal Dominions by France itſelf; as it often happens in life, that thoſe, who have been the firſt to encourage iniquity, are the chief inſtruments to puniſh it; though not from the pureſt motives.

Rev. xvi. 8, 9. *And the fourth Angel poured out his Vial upon the Sun: and power was given unto him to ſcorch men with fire. And men were ſcorched with great heat, and blaſphemed the name of God, which hath power over theſe plagues: and they repented not, to give him glory.*

Verſes 10, 11. *And the fifth Angel poured out his Vial upon the ſeat of the Beaſt: and his kingdom was full of darkneſs: and they gnawed their tongues for pain, and blaſphemed the God of Heaven becauſe of their pains and their ſores, and repented not of their deeds.*

The Sun has been ſuppoſed to deſignate France; and I conceive the "Men ſcorched with fire and great heat" to mean thoſe who profeſs the tenets of the Papacy; and that their Blaſphemy conſiſts in their erroneous tenets and cuſtoms, ſome of which deſerve to be ſtiled blaſphemous. See 2 Theſſ. ii. 4. And "their not repenting to give God glory;" and their "not repenting of their deeds," ſignifies their adherence to thoſe tenets, and their determination to maintain them, inſtead of adopting the real doctrines of Chriſtianity, and the pure worſhip of God.

Perhaps alſo the Blaſphemy vented by thoſe on whom the plagues of the fourth Vial fell, may be thoſe execrable ſentiments and opinions poured forth in France for the laſt ten years. But, in that caſe, the ſhew of a better ſtate of Religion now in France does not ſignify a good repentance; for the Papal opinions are re-eſtabliſhed there.

To confirm theſe obſervations, the *arrête* of Government, publiſhed at Paris Feb. 21, 1803, deſerves attention.

Arrête of Government, 21 Feb. 11th year. Review of the Situation of the Republic.—"The execution of the Concordat, againſt which the enemies of public order had ſtill reſted their criminal hopes, has every where produced the moſt happy effects. The principles of an enlightened Religion, the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the firmneſs of Government, have triumphed over every obſtacle. Mutual ſacrifices have united the miniſters of Religion. The Gallican Church revives by intelligence and unanimity; and a happy change is already manifeſt in the public manners. Opinions and the dictates of the heart approximate; children become again more attentive to the voice of parents; the youth more ſubmiſſive to the authority of the magiſtrates; the conſcription proceeds effectually in all places, where the name of conſcription alone uſed to excite a ſpirit of reſiſtance; and devotion to the ſervice of the country is a part of religion.

"The Chief Conſul has obſerved, in the Departments he has viſited, proofs of this return to the principles which conſtitute the ſtrength and happineſs of ſociety. They bleſs the return of Peace; they bleſs the re-eſtabliſhment of public worſhip. The other forms of Religion are organizing; and the conſiſtories are compoſed of enlightened citizens, known defenders of public order, of civil and religious liberty.

"It is the duty of Government to promote and attend to theſe happy diſpoſitions."

Morning Poſt, Feb. 28, 1803.

It ſhould ſeem, from Rev. xvi. 8, 9, 10, 11, 17, to the end of the Chapter, that the Papal Power will experience depreſſions, and revive at times, though with abated power every time, till its entire deſtruction. But it may be ſuppoſed, from the 12th verſe, that the Ottoman Power will fall at once.

It is true, that other countries have ſuffered ſeverely under the oppreſſive and injurious conduct of the French Government. But, I preſume, not in a degree to be compared with France itſelf, and Italy. May our United Kingdom be admoniſhed by theſe awful times! and, while we exerciſe the charity of Chriſtians towards all our fellow-creatures, and compaſſion towards every thing capable of feeling,

feeling, may we firmly oppoſe all errors of doctrine, and all the vices and immorality of a profligate and perfidious enemy! S. M. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Saliſbury Square, June 30.*

THE ſending into the world the incloſed *pour & contre* on Vaccination may help to fix ſome wavering minds on the happy diſcovery now extended to, and practiſed in, every quarter of the globe, while in the country which gave it birth there are ſtill ſome who heſitate. General readers may very naturally conclude that every reported unſucceſsful caſe, if as fairly and accurately related as that of the Maltſter, would be as eaſily anſwered. In fact, all the *pretty burthens*, eruptions, &c. and that more plauſible appearance, the ſpurious puſtule, which follow the improper conducting of the Vaccine (as well as the Variolous) Inoculation, are very certain marks to the experienced eye of the effect being incomplete. Indeed, it does not require much diſcernment to diſtinguiſh the true Cow-pock; and this is one very great advantage, among the other incalculable ones, which it has over the Small-pox. How many caſes there have been of ſuppoſed inoculation of the latter which have proved unſucceſsful! Among many inſtances which I heard of among the people even of the late expedition to Egypt, let me offer one. The name of Stuart, lieutenant colonel of the 42d regiment, may be recogniſed by many of your readers: I mean the worthy officer whoſe ſignature has been publiſhed on the late diſpute reſpecting what has been called the "Invincible Standard." I do not remember any in the expedition more marked with the Small-pox. He told me, when going about the fleet in Marinorice harbour vaccinating the ſoldiers and ſailors, "that he had been inoculated for the Small-pox when a boy, and had been conſidered as having gone through the diſeaſe very favourably; but that he had afterwards taken it in the natural way—you ſee what I have ſuffered from it."

"*Southampton, June* 28, 1803.

"*Facts are ſtubborn things.* One of my apprentices came from Saliſbury; went home to ſee his friends before I came to London; returned back again a little before me, and gives us the following account reſpecting the Cow-pox.—His father carries on the malting buſineſs; and their maltſter was inoculated for the Cow-pock, twice, about a twelvemonth ago. The ſecond time it took, and he had a very pretty burthen. And now, while my lad was at home, this ſame perſon, the maltſter, was not quite recovered (but in a fair way) of a very heavy burthen of the Small-pox. Many of the Great have been to ſee him, and are much concerned reſpecting their own children that have been lately inoculated for the Cow-pock. Can any of the phyſicians ſtill ſupport their argument in the defence of the Cow-pock? Let them if they can; but I will ſtill affirm, that *facts are ſtubborn things.* J. M."

Reply from the Houſe of the ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY.

The *fact* of the preſence of "a very pretty burthen" is a moſt *ſtubborn* proof of the abſence of the Cow-pock, which only appears in one ſingle pimple at the ſpot where the matter is inſerted. The Maltſter therefore never had the Cow-pock.

J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Chicheſter, June* 30.

THE encloſed original letter of Sir Hans Sloane is much at the ſervice of your excellent Miſcellany. I conceive that its contents will be found intereſting beyond either its mere title of antiquity, or the valued name of its author. J. P. ROBERDEAU.

"Sir, *London, Feb.* 6, 1699.

"I received yours, and ſhall deliver Dr. Tyſon your letter to him. As to the matter of the ſeverall teeth of animals and their comparative anatomy, you will find a very ingenious and large account in Hernandez by Jo. Faber on the *Animalia Mexicana*. For my part, I believe

I believe mankind can live on many ſorts of vegetables and animals and their parts. I have gathered together an account of the ſeveral kinds of food I mett with that are uſed in moſt parts of the world, ſome of which are very ſtrange, and yet ſufficient to ſuſtain nature. Our bodies are ſo contrived as to prepare and take out of all theſe ſubſtances what is beneficiall, turning of the uſeleſſe excrements. In this matter nature far ſurpaſſes chymiſtry, in which different bodies require different menſtruums to diſſolve them. I read, ſome mouths ſince, a diſcourſe on this ſubject before the Royal Society, which I deſign to publiſh when there is room. Mr. Smith has promiſed me to take care for paper both for you and Dr. Gregory, and to ſend the ſignature, &c. to the printer.

"I doubt not you have ſeen a very malicious pamphlett againſt the Tranſactions. I am very glad the author of it was ſo ignorant; for, in many things, he ridicules the terms of art, and lays down very falſe principles, that any perſon who knew the leaſt in ſurgery, anatomy, phyſic, or natural hiſtory, muſt own to be great miſtakes: and, for the criticall part, either he is altogether out, or frivolous. For my part, I am not the leaſt concerned at it, and ſhall anſwer it no other ways then by deſpiſing it. I have not been yet able to find out the author, or bookſeller; but, by what I can gueſſe by my beſt informations, they are the ſame that wrote and printed the Journey to London againſt Dr. Liſter. Though there is ſome reaſon to believe there were more than one about it, yet I believe the chief compiler was the ſame with that. Severall perſons of the Societie are angrier then I, who am principally concerned in it. I have heard of it above a year ſince.

"There is alſo another libell printed in French in Holland by one Dumont. I formerly mentioned to you a perſon who propoſed ſome difficulties about the gravitation of the air. He has now printed his papers, and has taken occaſion to abuſe you, Mr. Boyle, and me, amongſt the reſt; but I am ſomewhat of opinion, both by what I ſee here and in his book, that he is ſomewhat gone beyond ordinary underſtandings, and I doubt even beyond himſelfe. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

HANS SLOANE."

To Dr. SLOANE,

SIR, *Oxford, Feb.* 19, $\frac{1699}{1700}$.

"I received yours yeſterday, and I thank you for it. I had heard of the book you mention, but have not ſeen it. The author of it, and of the Journey to London, is here ſaid to be Mr. King, formerly of Chriſtchurch, Oxford, now of Doctors Commons, London, a Doctor of Civil Law. I do not hear him commended for either; and it is thought below his character to trifle at that rate. Nor have I ſeen that of Dumont. Such writers are beſt anſwered by being neglected. They hurt nobody more than themſelves.

"As to the ſubject of my letter, I am much of your mind. I think men may live upon fleſh (with or without other diet); or (without fleſh) on many other aliments. And I do not much doubt that, before the Flood, they did eat fleſh, as well as ſince. But I think *raw fleſh* is not eligible food, where others can be had. However, uſe, or neceſſity, may make it tolerable; and the ape-kind (I think) do naturally make choice of other food. But the laſt is much different when prepared by coction. But the queſtion is not, with what food a man may poſſibly live, but what is moſt agreeable to our conſtitution. Some things, we know, are noxious; others are leſs wholeſome; and ſome things, which at firſt are not grateful, may, by cuſtom, become more acceptable; the ſtomach, by degrees, becoming fixed to its uſuall food. What kind of food is moſt natural we may better judge from

from the ſtructure of the inteſtines, then by that of the teeth only; which made me propoſe that inquiry. I ſhal be glad to ſee your diſcourſe on that ſubject when you ſhal pleaſe to publiſh it. That of Hernandez I have not ſeen.

I am, Sir, yours to ſerve you,

JOHN WALLIS *.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

MEN who have looked around them in the world, have ſeen that there is nothing, however abſurd or unjuſt, that ſome oddity will not maintain and vindicate; nor any thing, though eminently good and virtuous, that others will not cenſure and calumniate. This reflection is brought on by your Reverend Correſpondent's letter, p. 512, concerning Northfleet church, of which the writer had no vanity, more than that if what he has obſerved does not amuſe, it will not miſlead Mr. Urban's readers. This Reverend Critic's letter produces in the author's mind nothing but contempt of ſuch ridiculous frivolity. This is all from *authority*, forſooth—no ſuch thing; the reverſe is the truth; and every inhabitant there knows it. Firſt hear the apology for diſhonouring conſecrated places; for who minds *if ſometimes an unlucky ball, or a ſtone from the hands of a boy, may break a quarry or two of glaſs in the windows of this old church? Bravo!* Now the ſports begin! now is your time, my lads! Break and ſmaſh away! Confuſion to old churches and old times!

The Biſhop of London, in his late viſitation through his dioceſe, zealouſly admoniſhes his Clergy to perſevere in their endeavours to ſtem the torrent now prevailing among ſectaries, by a vigilant attention to their parochial duties, and of all things do honour to the church: "for," ſays he, "when the ſhepherd neglects his fold, the wolf, ever on the watch to plunder, attacks and devours the flock." In other words, the tribes of itinerant preachers know readily when and where to ſecure a footing. But this they can never do where things are looked after, and the Church Service, and other offices, performed by a vigilant and exemplary miniſter, who does every honour to the ſacred character. Of this pariſh, under its preſent eſtabliſhment, there is little to be feared from innovation. But a contempt or want of reverence for the edifice and its cemetery, if not checked, is the ſureſt way to introduce contempt of its ordinances and doctrines. Since the cuſtom of burying inſide the church has been for many years wearing off, the attention to church-yards will viſibly increaſe; and, in half a century more, the aſhes of the dead will be more ſecurely preſerved from moleſtation. If I miſtake not, there were formerly two footways through this church-yard. One was ſtopped a few years ago; the other, as has been obſerved, ought either to be incloſed with a rail, or wall, or turned outſide the church-yard, a few feet to the left. The following ſcene is not leſs authentic than any of thoſe *incorrect articles* above, which the vicar affects to disbelieve. After ſpending moſt of the day in taking copies of the more recent epitaphs and inſcriptions inſide, in paſſing through the church-yard, I drew near to a poor woman on her knees, at the grave of a child, near the tower. She had repaired the turf, and, with her bruſh, whitened the head and foot-ſtone. Full of grief, and with her eyes ſwoln, ſhe was deploring the effects of the children's rudeneſs. "This is the third time," ſaid ſhe, "that I have repaired and whitened this infant's tomb within a year or more, and bedewed it with my tears." "You are its mother?" ſaid I. "No, Sir, I am its aunt only." "Your affection for the child does you much credit. Good day." The ſcene was too im-

---

* See the Autographs in Plate II.

impreſſive not to intereſt me, or to eſcape my memory, and I ſtood fixed to the ſpot. After this good woman had finiſhed her rites, I retired. What my reflections were, your correſpondent knows; and ſome of them appear to diſpleaſe; for *it is written by ſomebody, who knows not what he is writing about.*

This is the language of audacity with a vengeance. The other is like unto it; for the *authority* he preſumes to ſpeak from is ſomewhat equivocal; and, for his ſake, it is to be wiſhed he had ſaid nothing about it. The *particular deſcription* he cannot reliſh. However, in ſatisfaction of the writer of it, this harmleſs epithet was the addition of the Editor, who politely thus denominated the notes on his excurſion from town to relax a few days from the laſſitude of cloſe confinement. If this ſhould be queſtioned, the Reverend Vicar may aſcertain the fact, and learn the Author's name, on application to Mr. Urban, who is entreated to give this long ſtory, which the writer ſends reluctantly, and only in juſtice to himſelf.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. Urban, *Graveſend, July* 9.

THE *pleaſure* I received in reading the deſcription of Northfleet was as great, as the *diſguſt* I felt, "*on the firſt glance,*" at ſeeing a paragraph appear in page 512, "*which I perceived was written by ſomebody who knew not what he was writing about,*" by contradicting the truth of the above deſcription in a manner *moſt illiberal*, and in a language moſt "*awkwardly expreſſed.*"

It is impoſſible, Mr. Urban, to be ſilent on this occaſion; for I do ſay, and affirm from "*authority,*" having known the pariſh of Northfleet for 40 years, that if the words "wholly falſe" are to be applied to *either* writer, they muſt belong to the paragraph in p. 512; for the pariſh of Northfleet was moſt accurately and faithfully deſcribed, as could have been by any topographical writer whatever. Therefore, I beg this Reverend Gentleman will diſplay his talents in the Pulpit and Theological Magazines (for in the Gentleman's he appears as an *Interloper*), and not interfere with the innocent delight of Topographers, Antiquaries, and Hiſtorians.

Yours, &c.

Robert Pocock.

Mr. Urban, *July* 10.

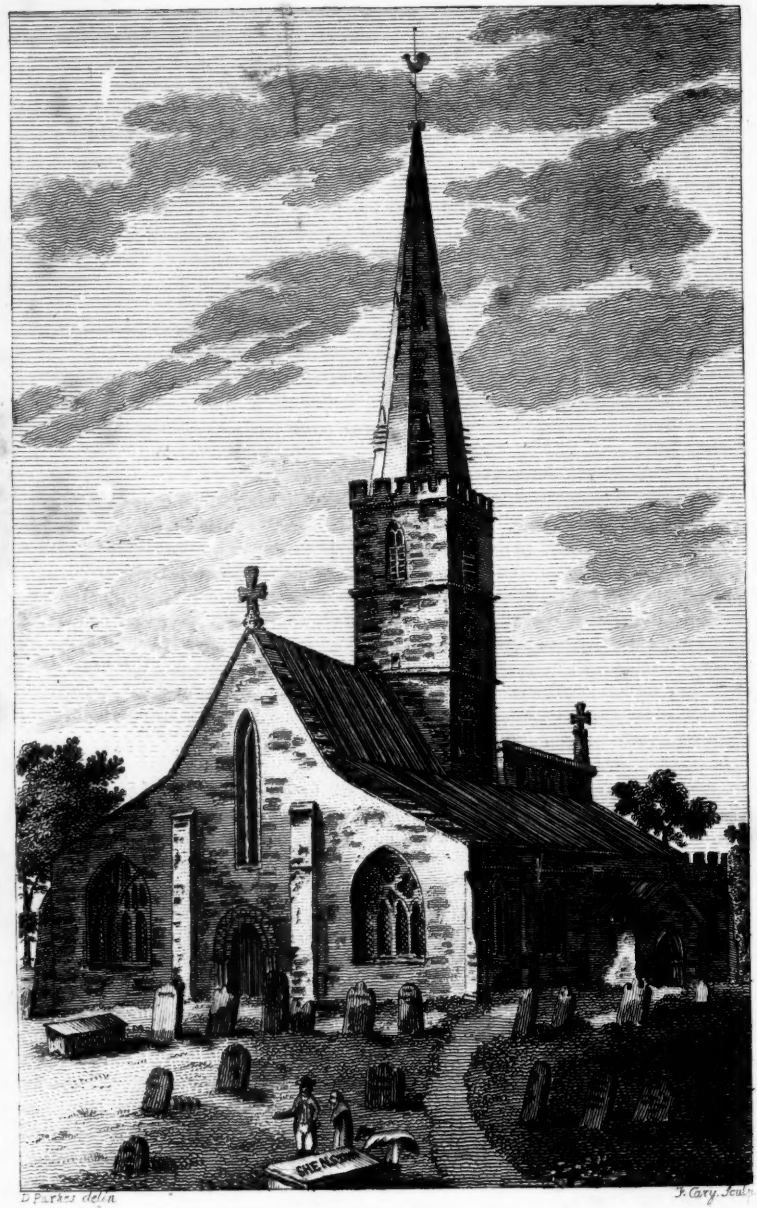
A CORRESPONDENT who thinks that ſome public teſtimony of the merit and talents of the late Wm. Boys, eſq. ſhould be given by the town and port of Sandwich as a tribute of reſpect to that gentleman as the hiſtorian of the place, and as an active and uſeful magiſtrate of that corporation, propoſes that *a memorial*, either in ſtatuary or baſs relief, ſhould be erected by ſubſcription in the Town Hall, or one of the pariſh churches; containing emblematical figures of *Genius* and *Science* preſenting to *Time* a medallion, or portrait of the deceaſed; with the following or ſome other appropriate inſcription:

To the memory
of
William Boys, Esq. F. A. and L. S. S.
an active and reſpectable magiſtrate of this corporation, and alſo the hiſtorian of this town and port; who died on the 15th day of March, 1803, at the age of 68 years.

The addreſs of *Genius* and *Science* to *Time* on preſenting the medallion or portrait:

Accept, O venerable *Sire*
Of *all the ages paſt!*
This portrait of our favour'd ſon;
Preſerve it *to the laſt:*
Inſcribe in *thy* records *his* name,
Which *we* ordain ſhall live;
Who in his day claim'd that fair fame
Which *our* credentials give;
Let it *peculiar honours* gain
In this diſtinguiſh'd place,
Which *his hiſtoric pen* deſcribes,
And which *his talents* grace.

Mr.



HALES OWEN CHURCH, S.W.

Mr. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, Feb.* 21.

WITH this you will receive a drawing of the parish church of Hales Owen. It is situated in an insulated district belonging to the county of Salop, though more than 13 miles from any part of the county to which it belongs. This spacious and venerable structure, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a large nave and two ailes, which are divided from the nave by handsome Gothic pillars; the chancel is large. The West end, the South entrance, and curious old font, appear to be Saxon, or of the early Norman age. The window over the Western entrance is of the kind which prevailed in Henry the Third's time. I am sorry to observe that several of the windows have suffered by *modern innovation*, some are deprived of their elegant tracery, and others much mutilated. The painted glass is almost gone; when I visited the church in January last, I found only the arms of Lyttelton in an East window, and a few ornaments in a North window. In the church-yard, near the South porch, is a cumbent figure in stone, much mutilated, but whom it was intended to represent I can obtain no certain information. Many of the Lyttelton family have been interred here; John Lyttelton, esq. in 1530; Sir John Lyttelton, of Frankley, knt. in 1589; and Gilbert, his son, in 1599; to neither of whom is there any memorial now to be seen. Against the wall, at the end of the North aile, is the following inscription in capitals, on a neat monument.

"Dilectissimo suo filio Edvardo
Lyttelton, ex tribus natu minimo,
Ultimo Aprilis Anno Dom. 1614;
Et anno ætatis suæ 14 diem.
Obeunti tristissima mater
Meriel Lyttelton, uxor Johannis
Lyttelton, arm. et filia Thomæ
Bromley, Militis,
Cancellarii
Angl. hoc
posuit.
Ut moneant mentes hominum monumenta creantur, [mori.
Hoc monet, ut discat virque puerque
Ὁν φιλεῖ θεὸς ἀποθνήσκει νέος."

Arms. Argent, a chevron between three escallops Sable, with a mullet for difference.

On brass plates, on the floor within the communion rails, in capitals:

"Here lieth the bodie of
Mrs. REBEKAH LITTELTON, late
wife of Thomas Lyttelton,
Master of Arts, rector of
Sackley, and some time vicar
of this place; who departed
this life September the XXII.
1669."

Arms. Argent, a chevron between three escallops, Sable.

Motto. VN : DIEV : VN : ROY.

"In memory of
The Rev. PYNSON WILMOT, A. B.
who died Jan. 21, 1784.
Aged 78.
Vicar of *Hales Owen* 51 years."

Arms. On a fess, between three eagles heads, two escalops.

Crest. An unicorn couchant.

On a plain stone in the floor near the North entrance.

"Sacred to the memory of
the Rev. WILLIAM SUTTON, sen.
rector of Clocaenog and
Llanychan, in the county of
Denbigh and diocese of Bangor,
who departed this life
May 14th, 1794. Aged 70."

"Here lieth the body
of Mr. JOHN WESTWOOD,
who was vicar of
Hales Owen 14 years,
and departed this life
the 12th of April 1676."

Arms. Westwood, a chevron, between three mullets, impaling Lyttelton.

The pedestal, which supports a plain neat urn, within the Communion rails, contains the following elegant tribute to the memory of a pleasing poet and a truly amiable man,

WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq.
Obit 11th Feb. 1763.
Æ. 48.

Whoe'er thou art, with reverence tread,
These sacred mansions of the dead!
Not that the monumental bust,
Or sumptuous tomb, here guards the dust
Of rich or great; let wealth, rank, birth,
Sleep undistinguish'd in the earth:
This simple urn records a name
Which shines with more exalted fame.
Reader! if genius, taste refin'd,
A native elegance of mind,
If virtue, science, manly sense,
If wit, that never gave offence,
The clearest head, the tenderest heart,
In thy esteem e'er claim'd a part;
Ah!

Ah! ſmite thy breaſt, and drop a tear,
For know thy SHENSTONE's duſt lies here.
R. Gs. and J. Hodgetts.
A. O. P.

Againſt the North wall of the chancel is an elegant monument, by Banks, for J. D. Halliday, eſq. The lower part of the monument has the appearance of a tomb, to which the veſtry door ſeems the entrance. In the centre of the monument is the inſcription, in Roman capitals, on a ſquare pilaſter with an urn on the top; on which is a baſs-relief, repreſenting Benevolence cloathing the naked. On the left ſide the monument is the figure of the deceaſed; on the right a female figure, with a dog at her feet; and in a kneeling poſture ſeems to repreſent Fidelity paying her devoirs at his tomb. The Major is dreſſed in that cloathing which repreſents him as having put off mortality, yet ſympathizes with and feels that attention which is paid to his memory.

" To the memory of
JOHN DELAP HALLIDAY, eſq.
late of Cattlemaine
in the ſtewartry of
Kirkudbright;
and of the Leaſowes
in the county of Salop;
and a major in the army.
He was born Sept. 29th, 1749.
He married Oct. 23d, 1771,
Jane,
youngeſt daughter of
Sir Lionel Tollemache,
baronet, 4th Earl of
Dyſart, and knight of
the antient order of
the Thiſtle, by
the Lady Grace Cateret,
eldeſt daughter of
John Earl of Granville,
by whom he had iſſue
four ſons and
one daughter.
He died at the Leaſowes,
June 24th, 1794, and
was buried in this church.
His mind
was enlightened by ſtudy,
his heart was benevolent,
his friendſhips
were ſincere,
and his generoſity
always
afforded protection
to the unfortunate,
and relief to the
needy.
With native genius bleſs'd, and liberal mind,
A zeal for learning, and a taſte refin'd;
Of manners mild, and a benignant heart,
That in each friend's affliction ſhar'd a part.
For ſocial worth by all he liv'd approv'd,
And died regretted, honour'd, and belov'd.
What tho' no more (alas!) allow'd to rove,
With learned eaſe, thro' Shenſtone's claſſic grove,
Tho' ſpar'd no longer, to protect that ground,
Which the lov'd Poet's genius hovers round,
Tho' the fine form, by too early doom,
Be left to moulder in this votive tomb,
Th' unfetter'd ſpirit ſooner wings her way
To higher joys, in ſcenes of endleſs day.
This tomb was raiſed by his widow, the Lady Jane, and by John, William, and Francis, his ſurviving ſons, as a teſtimony of their affection for his virtues, and of deep regret for their own irreparable loſs."

On a neat monument, againſt one of the North pillars, in the nave.

" M S.
Humfri Peſhall, huj par. fil D'ni. Joh'is de Horſly Hall, in agro Staff. B'ti, uxorem duxit
Maria' fil. R. Blount de Rowley, ex quâ ſuſcep't
Joh. Laur. Hum. Maria' Eliz. Jana'. Ob't Jul. 12.
1650, æt. 51.
Joh. fil. et hær. de Halle. huj. par. ex Maria filia R. Dolman de Clent, filia reliq't.
ſup'ſtes Eliz. Tho. Maria'. Sara'. Lydia'. Obt. Mar. 1, 1670, æt. 50. Thomas præd. de Hallen,
B'tus (poſt mortem Tho. Peſhall de Staff. B'ti. Anno 1712, ſ.p.) obt. Mar. 20, 1714, æt. 62.
huic pept. uxor ei Eliz. fil. J. Grove de Haſbury.
Thomam B'tum, defunct' Sept. 14, 1759, æt 77.
f. Sam. Saunders de Omberſly Vig. nuptias contraxit, et prolem hab't Eliz. Tho. Joh. Saunders, Sam. Tho. obt. Dudlie. Jan. 6. 1759, ſ.p. Id. Sam. Nov. 18, 1753, et Saunders, Sept. 10, 1764. Antiquæ. et Eliz. Sep. 5, 1774, Cum. Anna. (q. æ obiit) Jul. 6, 1770. æt. 77."

Arms. Argent, a croſs flory, Sable; on a dexter canton, Azure, a wolf's head, eraſed Argent. On a ſiniſter canton, Argent, a lion rampant double queued Gules, ducally crowned, Or, with the arms of Ulſter. Creſt, a boar's head, couped at the neck, tuſked and crined Or. Motto, *Suum cuique.*

On a plain ſtone:

" Here lieth the body of
THOMAS PESHALL, late of Hawn, gent.
who departed this life the 20th day
of March A. D. 1714, and was
buried on the 22d of March, in
the 63d year of his age.
Memento mori.

On

On a large ſtone againſt the North wall:

"To the memory of
JOSEPH HINCHLEY, gent.
of Hales Owen,
late ſurgeon in the ſervice of the
Hon. Eaſt-India Company,
who died at the Cape of Good Hope,
on his voyage homewards towards
his native country, the 21ſt day of
Jan. 1776, aged 51."

On a neat monument againſt the South wall:

"In memory of
ELIJAH UNDERHILL,
who departed this life
Feb. the 2d, 1732, aged 71.
Alſo of MARY his wife,
who departed this life
March 4, 1742; aged 51.
Likewiſe in memory of
JOSIAH GREEN, who died Feb. 13th,
1769, in the 47th year of his age.
Reader, delay not;
for thine hour is at hand.
Alſo in memory of MARY the wife
of Joſiah Green, who departed this
life on the 12th day of January 1774,
aged 57.
Memento mori."

On a ſmall ſtone near the above:

"Here lieth the body of
ANN, wife of ELIJAH UNDERHILL.
She departed this life Dec. 3, M.DCC.XIV.
aged about 60.
O that I could invent ſo ſweet a rhime,
To make each reader learn the worth of time;
Now live and love, watch, pray, and ſtill endeavour
To pleaſe the Lord, and thou ſhalt live for ever,
Extatick joys feaſt bleſſed ſouls above,
Claſped in arms of everlaſting love."

On a handſome monument near the font:

"To the memory of
WILLIAM GREEN.
As a huſband, father, and friend,
he obſerved the precepts of religion,
the principles of humanity,
and the dictates of reaſon:
Preſerving
in the common intercourſes of life
the ſame candour and integrity.
He ended a long and painful illneſs
with the reſignation and fortitude
becoming a Chriſtian.
On the 28th of Feb. 1754,
he departed this life
in the 58th year of his age."

On a large blue ſtone, in the floor near the Weſt end.

"In memory of
JOHN SCOTT HYLTON, eſq.
late of *Lapall houſe*,
near Hales Owen,
who died 23d. Feb.
1793;
aged 67 years.
A ſafe companion, and an eaſy friend."

On a grave ſtone, near the South-eaſt corner of the church-yard, is the following inſcription, written by William Shenſtone, eſq.

"Here lies interred the body of
ANN*, the (loving and beloved) daughter
of SAMUEL and MARY POWELL of this town.
She departed this life on the XXIX day of July,
in the year of our Lord M.DCC.XLIV,
in the XXth year of her age.
Here, here ſhe lies, a budding roſe,
Blaſted before its bloom!
Whoſe innocence did ſweets diſcloſe,
Beyond that flower's perfume.
To thoſe who for her death are griev'd
This conſolation's giv'n,
She's from the ſtorms of life reliev'd,
To bloom more bright in Heav'n."

On a ſmall head ſtone:

"In memory of
JOSEPH SMITH,
late ſchoolmaſter at *Harborne*,
who died the 11th of May 1775,
aged 26 years.
Lo, here I lie within the duſt,
In hopes to riſe among the juſt."

On a handſome tomb at the Weſt end of the church yard:

"Sacred to the memory of
the Rev. JOHN PARKES, A.B.
late miniſter of Oldbury,
and maſter of the free grammar ſchool
in this town,
who died the 29th day of Feb. 1796;
aged 36.
Alſo of MARY and MARY ANN PARKES,
two of his daughters, who died in their infancy."

HALES-OWEN is a vicarage in the patronage of Lord Lyttelton. The preſent worthy vicar is the Rev. Wm. Sutton. In the tower are eight muſical bells, which have a pleaſing effect in the adjacent neighbourhoods.

It may be proper to mention that the annexed view was taken before the trees were cut down, which ſurrounded the church yard, ſo that its preſent appear-

* This young lady fell from her horſe as ſhe was going on a viſit, and was taken up dead, without any external appearance of hurt from the fall.

ance

ance is not so rural as when the lofty trees spread out their shadowy branches. The tomb in the drawing inscribed with the name of "HENSTONE," shews the spot where he lies; it was intended that the urn in the church should have been placed over his grave, as alluded to in the last line of the epitaph: but it was placed in the church, from the idea that it would soon be injured in the church yard. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Near Gainsborough, June 24.*

HAVING given you a short statement of the mode of treatment I have found so efficacious in Scarlet Fever, I now proceed to give a concise view of *the practical information*, in the succeeding tract, on *inflammation of the bowels, and strangulated rupture.*

That I may not trespass too far upon the indulgence you so kindly grant me, I shall not enter upon any arguments; but shall merely state, that I conceive strangulated rupture and inflammation of the bowels to be virtually and essentially the same disorder, and to require the same mode of treatment. It is very well known, that a rupture may take place, and be returned, frequently, without danger, or trouble; and that when strangulated, and dangerous, it is inflamed. In general, I believe that strangulation only takes place when the constitution is disordered, and inflammation is at hand, to fix upon the protruded portion; but, whether the strangulation, or the inflammatory state, or tendency, be the first requisite, *that* strangulation is attended with inflammation; and, as such, I conceive it ought to be treated in the same manner; for, if a strangulated intestine be returned, either with or without an operation, there is no safety (as fatal experience has too often taught), unless the inflammation be removed also; for, when the bowels are inflamed, whether they be *in* or *out* of their natural situation, the patient is *in danger*.

The mode of treatment, in inflammation of the bowels, which I am now going to lay down, has been invariably successful in a great many cases, many of them of the most alarming kind; and I have likewise employed it in several cases of strangulated rupture, when every effort to relieve (excepting an operation, which too often proves a fruitless pain) had been tried in vain, with equal success. Indeed, so striking, so decided were its effects in strangulated rupture, in the very first case in which it was tried; that, after every attempt to reduce it had proved effectual, by the following treatment, not only the fever, the pain, and the inflammation, were removed, but the protrusion and obstruction of the bowels also; for the protruded intestine recovered its natural situation, without any manual assistance whatever.

The mode of treatment, then, which I have recommended to public attention, in that little tract, may be comprised in a few words: give opium, whenever pain may require it; and give calomel every one, two, or three hours, till the bowels be opened, or till its action on the mouth be evident. In the latter case, if the bowels be not opened at the same time, discontinue the calomel, and empty them by the means of other purgatives.

In these disorders, however, the mouth is seldom affected, at least materially so, before the bowels are in every respect relieved.

As pain and tenderness of the abdomen are general symptoms, and frequently very distressing; let one grain, or two, of opium be given at first; if the pain be not sensibly relieved, in an hour's time, give half a grain, or a grain more; and again, in another hour, a third dose, if necessary; but by no means gave it unnecessarily.

If the first or second dose remove the pain, discontinue the opium; but have recourse to it again, if the pain revive.

Some degree of *uneasiness, tenderness*, and *trouble*, *must* and *will* remain till the inflammation be removed: these, however, do not require opium; it is only when they amount to *pain* that opium becomes necessary; but, whenever it must be given, let the dose always be proportioned to the age and strength of the patient, and to the degree of pain to be relieved. Laudanum may be used, instead of opium, if more agreeable.

The chief dependence is upon calomel. Pain, in these disorders, is attended with costiveness; and, till that be removed, the calomel must be given, with unremitted constancy, every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the case; unless, as before observed, the mouth become affected. The calomel may be given in doses of three, four, or six grains, as the strength of the patient, and urgency of the case, may seem to demand. It is best given in the form of pills. If the stomach be affected

affected with ſickneſs, it may be formed into pills, by means of the ſoft crumb of bread, or a little aromatic confection, or conſerve of any kind; but, if the ſtomach be not diſtreſſed with vomiting, the calomel may be conjoined with an equal weight of the colocynth pill, with aloes, or the common aloetic pill, and thus formed into pills. For example, if one drachm of calomel be incorporated with an equal weight of colocynth pill, or aloetic pill, with a few drops of the eſſential oil of mint, or peppermint, if agreeable, and the maſs be formed into thirty pills; then two or three of thoſe pills may be given, every one, two, or three hours, till they ſhew their effects. Whenever opium is given, always let the calomel pills be given along with it.

Should the mouth be affected before the bowels are opened, diſcontinue the calomel, and give active purgations, ſuch as the reſin of jalap, colocynth pill with aloes, or the cathartic extract, with caſtor oil, if not diſagreeable to the ſtomach. I would be more particular, but for fear of intruding too much upon your goodneſs; and for the ſame reaſon I muſt paſs over the minuter directions, reſpecting the reduction of rupture, after the calomel manifeſts its action on the ſyſtem.

Before I diſmiſs this ſubject, to proceed to the next, permit me to make the few following remarks, as not irrelevant:

Thoſe ſtatements in the Reviews of the tract in queſtion, which I have ſeen, are erroneous; they repreſent me as ordering opium to be *conſtantly* given with *every* doſe of calomel; which is an error that may be productive of fatal conſequences, in ſome caſes, if made the rule of practice.

Another circumſtance, for its novelty, deſerves notice. A Reviewer for the London Medical Journal, ſatisfied, I preſume, with the *advantages* ariſing from the uncertain and inefficacious means commonly employed, thinks *improvement* in medical practice a proper ſubject for ridicule!

Perhaps it will be ſaid, that calomel and opium have occaſionally, before now, been ordered in inflammation of the bowels. So they may, but never in the manner that I have directed, and never in any manner that I ever heard of in ſtrangulated rupture. Opium has occaſionally been directed to be given to afford the patient a little reſpite, when worn out with pain; but never, that I know of, at the firſt attack; and calomel, as a purgative, has been given, with other cathartics, occaſionally. Nay, one medical writer has directed it to be given, in ſome caſes, to the amount of ten, or even twenty grains, which is his maximum. This, however, is trifling, and in general amounts to *nothing*: as it is a ſlight caſe, indeed, which yields to thirty or forty grains; and I very frequently have found it neceſſary to continue it till ſixty, eighty, and ſometimes more than one hundred grains, have been given, and that too with the happieſt ſucceſs: a *ſucceſs*, indeed, which has been ſo *conſtant*, that, knowing the practice is *new*, from a wiſh that it might become *generally uſeful*, I determined upon making it *public*. I did not, however, ſuppoſe that, for ſo doing, I ſhould be treated either with ridicule or contempt; neither did I expect that the total inattention of the *Faculty*, to a ſubject of ſuch importance, would have driven me to the neceſſity of applying for your aſſiſtance, that the *publick* may not be deprived of the advantages which I am perſuaded the adoption of theſe modes of treatment would be attended with, without *knowing*, at leaſt, that a mode of treatment, hitherto invariably ſucceſsful, for *their ſakes*, has been propoſed, on the baſis of much experience, by

E. Peart.

Mr. Urban, *Guernſey, June* 11.

I HAVE for ſome time noticed in the writings of your friend the Architect, and of Mr Carter, to whom the lovers of the Architecture of the Middle Ages in England are ſo much indebted, a conſtant endeavour for introducing a new term for the beautiful ſpecies of the general ſyſtem which prevailed in this country; on which I ſhould not, however, have been forward to offer any thing beyond what fell, by the by, in my endeavour for ſaving Sir Chriſtopher Wren from a groundleſs charge, had I not ſeen a note in the Antiquarian Society's late publication of Durham cathedral, by Mr. Carter, which, collecting the whole of his ſentiments, ſcattered in his other productions, into a ſingle point of view, has, from the ſanction under which it appears, a tendency to divert from the path of juſt enquiry. The note is as follows:

"It is much to be wiſhed that the word

Gothic

Gothic should no longer be used in speaking of the Architecture of England, from the 13th to the 16th century. The term tends to give a false idea on the subject, and originates with the Italian writers of the 14th and 15th centuries, who applied the expression of "*la maniera Gotica*" in contempt of all the works of art of the Middle Ages. From these writers it was borrowed by Sir Christopher Wren, the first English writer who has applied it to English Architecture. There is very little doubt that the light and elegant style of building, whose principal and characteristic feature is the high pointed arch, struck from two centres, was invented in this country. It is certain that it was here brought to the highest state of perfection; and the testimony of other countries, whose national traditions ascribe their most beautiful churches to English artists, adds great weight to this assertion, and peculiar propriety to the term English now proposed to be substituted to the word Gothic. The Architecture used by the Saxons is very properly called Saxon; the improvements introduced after the Norman Conquest justify the application of Norman to the edifices of that period. The nation assumed a new character about the time of Henry. The language properly called English was then formed, and an Architecture founded on the Saxon and Norman (but extremely different from both) was invented by English artists. It surely is equally just and proper to distinguish this style by the honourable appellation of English. This term will therefore be used, instead of Gothic, in the course of the work; and it is to be hoped no English Antiquary will be offended at the substitution of an accurate and honourable name, in the place of one which is both contemptuous and inappropriate."

On the principal positions of this note, I beg to make the following observations.

If nothing less than the invention of an Architecture can give a just title to a name, then the style of building used by the Saxons is not properly called Saxon; for, from our oldest records, we are assured the first edifices of the Saxons, after their conversion, with which the rest correspond, were the work of foreign artists; and why the Norman labours are to be named Saxon, and only their improvements be called Norman, is a difficulty not to be accounted for but on the necessities of system. But the Architecture of the Saxons, as well as that of the Normans, are but national varieties of the mode of building then in general use, the rudiments of which the Gothic settlers took up from the debased style of the latter empire; and, being completed by them to a distinct model, has a fair claim to the name of ancient Gothic, as it was called, about sixty years ago, before Bishop Littelton and Dr. Ducarel, as I think, led the way to new distinctions. In order, as it seems, to complete the English claim, it has been a favourite endeavour to confine the invention of the pointed arch to our native land. It took its rise at St. Cross, at Glastonbury, or in any place where interlaced circular arches are found; but what say you, Mr. Urban, to finding such in the church of St. Mark, at Venice, by Grecian hands, of the ninth century; and pointed arches detached in the aqueduct of Justinian, at Constantinople, some centuries older, and to be traced back to the 4th at least? Thus we see the principal feature of an English style not the produce of our soil. It may yet be discovered, at home, in very early edifices; and in the 12th century, the cradle of the second style of Gothic building, it is found commonly supported by the pillars, and decorated with the ornaments proper to the first, as at St. Cross, 1132; Tewkesbury abbey, 1102; Magdalen chapel, Winchester, 1174, &c. In the same age it is also to be found attended with the component parts of what the Architect names the pointed style, at Dunstable priory, built before 1135. With that arch are found slender pillars, and such a change of mouldings, as rather denote some advance in the new manner. The choir at Canterbury cathedral, and chapel of the Trinity annexed, built from 1174 to 1184, are vaulted throughout, and contain most of the rudimental forms; while on the Western cross-aile, at Rochester cathedral, of about 1179, so much selection and delicacy appears, that it might be taken for a later work. Thus it is found that the invention of the second style is carried back to the century before that prescribed in the note, and that nothing remains but improvements; and these may be followed with the greatest honour to our English artists; but improvement and invention are somewhat different; and when we find the repair at Canterbury, wherein their specific external feature, the arched (by a certain affectation, called flying) buttress first occurs, the work of William of Sens, a Frenchman,

man, to whom Gervaiſe gives the character of an accompliſhed builder, we may ſuppoſe the ſame ſyſtem in Architecture was carrying on abroad; that it was, is evident, from the view of the cathedral of Cambray, of 1149, in the ſame claſs as at Canterbury. This leads me to the tradition of the note, which ought to have been eſtabliſhed on good authorities. Inſtead of foreign countries, the Engliſh claim ſeems likely to be confined to thoſe parts of France once in our poſſeſſion. For the names of ſo many of the architects of the moſt beautiful churches in France are yet preſerved; and do but little for the traditional teſtimony in our favour. Beſides, the French claim for Peter de Montreul, one of St. Lewis's architects and engineers, the invention of the narrow pier between the high extenſive window, and ſhew examples of their firſt uſage in the Sainte Chapel at Paris, 1247, the Lady Chapel of St. Germain des Prez, 1246, and the refectory in that ancient and famous monaſtery, in the ſame ſtyle, 1239, a deſcription of which may be ſeen in Bouillart's hiſtory. What ſhare theſe inventions had in introducing that ſlenderneſs and lightneſs which is the perfection of the ſtyle, every one knows, who has duly conſidered the ſubject; and unleſs the Architect can bring proof poſitive (ſometimes rather difficult with Antiquaries) that they are found at home previous to thoſe dates, much muſt be left in French hands; and although this is with me a point perfectly indifferent (notwithſtanding that at preſent I breathe a ſort of Norman air), I am led to think we owe ſomething to the artiſts of that country, as the greater part of ſuch architectonic terms, in uſe among our anceſtors, as I have been able to collect, are derived from the French language. Italy had its ſeries of artiſts, and ſhared many for other countries; Peter Cavallini was in England, and is ſuppoſed, by Vertue, to have been the deſigner of Queen Eleanor's croſſes; William, a Florentine, was painter and overſeer to Henry III. at his manor of Guildford; and Torrigiano executed the monument of Henry VII. in the beſt manner of thoſe times; and is ſaid, by Vaſari, to have been invited over to aſſiſt in the erection of Henry VII's Chapel, and to have been the ſuperior artiſt. Of the abbey church at Batalha we are favoured with fine engravings. This was the work of David Hacker, an Iriſh artiſt, and is a fine ſpecimen of the variety of its age in Portugal, being light, elegant, and the pointed arch prevailing throughout, although it has ſomething of a Moreſco air; and it is very doubtful whether thoſe nations would acknowledge England as their miſtreſs in this art, whoſe precepts were carried every where by monaſtic intercourſe. But then your Architect ſays, ſuch things as pointed arches, and objects ſtrained into the appearances of niches (that is niches), of buttreſſes, and pinacles, have appeared on the face of the globe; the minute parts differ. Thus by conceding the principal, and confining the difference to minute parts alone, he reduces his Engliſh invention to a variety or ſpecies of a general cotemporary model, or ſyſtem of building, agreeable to the inference naturally reſulting from what has been offered.

On another occaſion, it was ſhewn that Sir Chriſtopher Wren did not firſt apply, in our language, the word *Gothic* to the kinds of Architecture we have here in view; and it may alſo be doubted whether it was derived from the Italians, whoſe *Struttura Tedeſca* denoted what we at home call Gothic, while *la maniera Gotica* was applied to the earlier edifices of the Middle Ages, and ſuch as ſucceeded in the ſtyle of our Saxon building, and were the labours of their Gothic anceſtors. From this early mode, under its Saxon and Norman uſages, Mr. Carter admits what has hitherto been called Gothic to be derived; by which he allows it really to have had a Gothic origin; and, ſome little ſtrictneſs in derivation got over, would it not be deſirable that this term, duly qualified, ſhould be retained, agreeable to the cuſtom of every nation in Europe, rather than the "pointed arched ſtyle," applicable, as it is, to ſeveral others, or the "Engliſh," the propriety of which is at beſt but doubtful?

Nor can the nations whoſe anceſtors were Gothic, and whoſe laws and manners are generally the remains and reſults of the cuſtoms of their anceſtors, ever find their architecture degraded by a title not degrading to themſelves; and when it is conſidered that the Gothic character was not parted with, if at all, till after the revival of the arts, it muſt be evident that any mode of building, or other cuſtom, in uſe among them, cannot be better marked than by the Gothic, which, as it concerns

the preſent ſubject, was intended to diſcriminate between the Architecture of the Middle Ages, or Gothic, and the revived antique.

INDAGATOR WINTONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

TWO correſpondents of yours, one who ſigns himſelf B. B. (p. 322) the other ſigning himſelf Σ. (p. 397) have ſent you ſome erroneous ſtatements, and miſapplied criticiſms, at Dr. Raine's expence. Permit me, as a friend of Dr. Raine, to give the former of theſe gentlemen an opportunity to rectify his miſtake, and the latter to retract his looſe aſſertions and unwarranted remarks; if he have, as I doubt not he has, a juſt regard to truth and fair dealing. B. B. gives (p. 322) a copy of an inſcription, purporting to be that which Dr. Raine preſented to the Society of Antiquaries, at the requeſt of Meſſrs. Leake, Squire, and Hamilton, the diſcoverers of the inſcription on the pillar in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, known by the name of Pompey's pillar. I was preſent, Sir, when Dr. Raine's letter, accompanied by the memoir of the gentlemen abovementioned, was read. None of the lacunæ were underſtood to be filled up at all, much leſs by Dr. Raine, who only offered one conjecture, in the poſtſcript of his letter, on the probability that the firſt word of the fourth line originally ſtood Πομπήϊος. Now, Sir, if copies have been handed about, as coming from one or other of the diſcoverers, with the lacunæ filled up by them, it is not difficult to ſuppoſe that your correſpondent B. B. coming into poſſeſſion of a copy, might identify it with that which was preſented to the Society of Antiquaries. But on what authority does your correſpondent Σ. ſhew that the inſcription (p. 322) was introduced there, as he affirms, in ſo many words, by Dr. Raine? (See p. 398, col. a. l. 21.) The writer of this knows, Sir, that Dr. Raine had no concern with the letter ſigned B. B. nor with the contents of it. By what pretenſions to candour and fair dealing does Σ juſtify the ſupercilious flippancy with which he treats Dr. Raine, in the remarks he has thought fit to make in conſequence of his falſe aſſumption?

Critics, who are bold enough publicly to hazard conjectures on antient writings, are allowed to be fair game; but he who undertakes to cenſure another, ſhould firſt be well aſſured, that the party, whom he drags before the publick, is the guilty party; eſpecially when the charges are laid upon the ground of interpolation, ignorance, and conceit. Much more might be ſaid, Mr. Urban, on the letter ſigned Σ; but it is not the intention of the writer of this to retaliate the injuries done to a friend; his object is the redreſs of wrong.

PHILO.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 6.

THE following is a copy of the inſcription on Pompey's pillar, as preſented to the Society of Antiquaries, from the diſcoverers, by Dr. Raine:

ΤΟ . . . . ΩΤΑΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ
ΤΟΝ ΠΟΛΙΟΥΧΟΝ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΕΙΑΣ
ΔΙΟ . . . . ΙΑΝΟΝ ΤΟΝ . . . . ΤΟΝ
ΠΟ . . . . . ΕΠΑΡΧΟΣ ΑΙΓΥΠΤΟΥ
. . . . . .

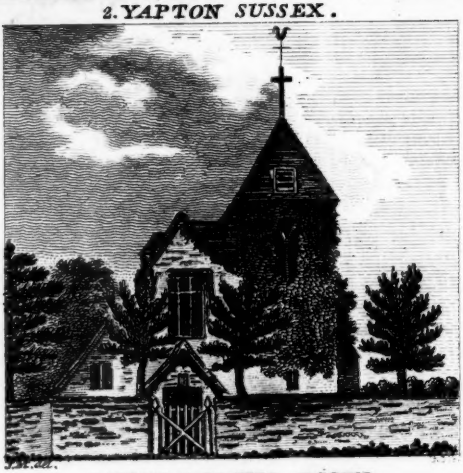
It is not, therefore, without ſurpriſe, that I have ſeen (pp. 322, 397) the form which your correſpondent B. B. has miſtakingly given to this inſcription, and the ill-timed and injudicious remarks of your correſpondent Σ. They will, I am ſure, be happy in an opportunity to ſhift from Dr. Raine's ſhoulders the reſponſibility to which they have rendered him liable; and Σ. perhaps may learn a little caution in commencing an attack, without any ground of provocation to ſtand upon.

Your correſpondent Philoretes (p. 514) wiſhes for an explanation of the Greek characters at the head of the inſcription on Dr. Johnſon's monument, in St. Paul's cathedral. The antients were accuſtomed, Mr. Urban, to dedicate their monuments to the *Dii Manes*. Hence you find at the head of almoſt all their monumental inſcriptions the letters D. M. and not unfrequently the words *Diis Manibus* at length. The Chriſtians of the Roman empire, partly in imitation of this practice, and perhaps to guard themſelves from the imputation of heathen ſuperſtition, dedicated their monuments to Chriſt, who, in the language of the book of Revelations, is A and Ω. The meaning, then, is, that the monument is dedicated to Chriſt, who is A and Ω. The middle character is a X, the firſt letter of Χριστος; with a P on the head of it. If Philoretes will ſtate his objections to the Latinity of the inſcription

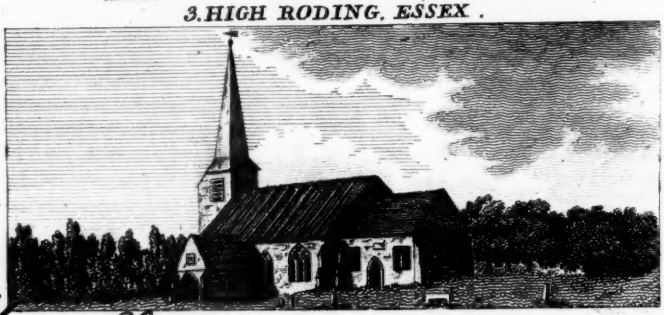
ou

1. Octagon Chapel in STONEY MIDDLETON, DERBYSHIRE.

2. YAPTON SUSSEX.



3. HIGH RODING, ESSEX.



J. Addison

Thos. Hearne

Hans Sloane

John Wallis

on Dr. Johnſon's monument, it will not, I think, be difficult to refute them.

Yours, &c. M. EASTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Notts, March* 4.

IF you will permit a little modern octagon chapel to accompany your curious and venerable antient churches, the incloſed ſketch of that at Stoney Middleton, in the county of Derby (*Plate II. fig.* 1.), is very much at your ſervice. It was built by ſubſcription in 1758, on the ſite of the old church, the tower of which ſtill remains. It is dedicated to St. Martin, and is a chapel of eaſe to Hatherſage.

Yours, &c. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 24.

YAPTON (*fig.* 2.) is a village in Suſſex, pleaſantly ſituated near the ſea coaſt, about three miles from the watering-place of Bognor, three from Arundel, and eight from Chicheſter. Its church, which is a neat ſtructure, has almoſt the whole of the tower covered with a thick mantle of ivy, which renders its appearance both rural and venerable. The interior of the church is of Saxon architecture, and is in very good condition. Near the church is an elegant manſion houſe, belonging to the family of Thomas, to ſome of whom ſeveral elegant mural monuments are erected in the chancel. The living is in the gift of the ſee of Chicheſter. URBANOPHILUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Abbeſs-Roding, July* 28, 1802.

I SEND you the South Eaſt view of High Roding church, Eſſex (*fig.* 3), which I hope will meet with the ſame reception which you have ſhewn to the four Roding churches which I have ſent you.

High Roding is a ſmall village, diſtant from Dunmow four miles, and is of a larger extent than many of the pariſhes in the Rodings, notwithſtanding it contains but one manor called High-Roding Bury, which is ſituated on the North-eaſt from the church, the manſion houſe of which is large: it belongs to the Earl of Roden, who has a ſeat near Sawbridgeworth, Herts, of the name of Hide-hall. There are ſeveral farm-houſes in this pariſh. It is very ſingular that there is no parſonage houſe. The rector is the Rev. T. Powis. The church is a neat building; the body of it is leaded, but the chancel is tiled. At the Weſt end there is a wooden ſteeple which contains four bells. On the top of the ſteeple, ſtands a tall wooden ſpire; as the church ſtands rather on an eminence, the ſpire may be ſeen at ſome diſtance, and the church-yard commands an extenſive view of the ſurrounding country. On the South ſide there is a row of fine trees; and at the Eaſt of the church there is a fine yew tree. There are no monumental inſcriptions worthy of copying. The roads about this place are very bad; which is a very ſingular circumſtance, as it is the road from Dunmow to ſeveral parts of Eſſex. A report was once circulated of making a turnpike road from Ongar through the Rodings to Dunmow, which would ſave ſeveral miles from London to Suffolk; but the waſh at Leaden-Roding, through which the road was to have gone, has, I believe, fruſtrated the deſign. It is greatly to be lamented that this plan has not been adopted, becauſe in winter the roads through ſome of the Rodings are almoſt impaſſable. In hopes that this hint may ſtimulate ſome active perſons to re-conſider this beneficial plan, that at laſt it may be put in execution, I am, &c. T— D—R.

LETTERS TO LORD WHARTON.

(*Continued from p.* 491.)

My LORD, *London, Aug.* 24, 1710.

THIS morning I had the honour of a viſit from Mr. Bertie; who, upon my acquainting him with your Lordſhip's concern for his brother's election, declared himſelf very much obliged to your Lordſhip; but ſaid his brother was ſo tired with ſitting in the houſe, that he would not be in it again upon any conſideration.

I hear, from my Lord Dartmouth's office, that all the particulars which I had in charge to his Lordſhip have been already complied with, except that about proroguing the parliament; which I have deſired may be diſpatched forthwith to your Excellency, in caſe it be judged neceſſary.

The Privy Council is to meet this night, in order (as it was ſaid yeſterday) to place my Lord Peterborow at the head of the Admiralty, and to determine of the diſſolution; but this morning I hear, from very good hands, that there is advice of the Prince of Wales's being ready to embarque with a body

a body of troops at Dunkirk; and that the Admiralty is to attend the Privy Council upon this occaſion.

It is ſaid the Duke of Queenſbrow has had intimations of ſuch a deſigned invaſion, above a month ago, from ſeveral parts of Scotland. This report, I believe, comes from Sir George Bing; and is of ſuch a nature that I ſhould be cautious of mentioning it to any body but your Excellency.

Among the prints which I ſend your Lordſhip by this poſt, the "Eſſay upon Credit" is ſaid to be written by Mr. Harley; and that of "Bickerſtaff detected" by Mr. Congreve. Dr. Garth (under whoſe hands I am at preſent) will not excuſe me if I do not preſent his moſt humble duty to your Lordſhip. The Doctor this morning ſhewed me a copy of verſes which he has made in praiſe of the late Lord Treaſurer.

The Lord Iſlay is lately returned from Scotland; and it is ſaid the Duke of Argyle is expected every day from Flanders. I am, with the greateſt reſpect, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and humble ſervant,

J. Addiſon *.

The reports of the town, as to public affairs, are very various. What I have the honour to write to your Lordſhip, is the talk of the moſt conſiderable people of one ſide; but, as they are none of them in the ſecret, cannot be entirely depended upon.

The Duke of Queenſborough, it is ſaid, will be ſucceeded by the Lord Marr; or, as others are poſitive, by the Duke of Shrewſbury. If the firſt happens, he is to be Lord High Steward of the Houſehold; if the ſecond, to be Lord High Chamberlain. The Duke of Q—— declares that he has heard nothing of his removal. I was yeſterday above an hour in private, at his office, with the Lord Marr. Mr. Boyle is to make way for Mr. St. John.

The Duke of S——t repreſents himſelf as acted by perſonal piques in what he has done; and has reſolved to adhere to the Whiggiſh principles. It is generally ſaid he is fallen off from the new miniſters, and that he has recommended Whigs to all his boroughs.

The Duke of N——le is very well with Mr. H—ley, for whom, they ſay, he had formerly a great friendſhip and eſteem.

My Lord S——rs is thought to have a great perſonal intereſt in her Majeſty, but not ſufficient to ſupport his party; ſo that he ſeems to lye by, in expectation of proper opportunitys.

Mr. Hampden refuſed to be a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, unleſs the Parliament might be continued. It was certainly offered him, and, as they ſay, by the Queen herſelf, who, upon his anſwer relating to the Parliament, told him ſhe had not ſent to him for his advice in that particular. Mr. Benſon, a reputed Whig, could not withſtand the ſame temptation.

Sir Simon Harcourt, it is ſaid, deſires to be Attorney General. Lord Guernſey, or Baron Dolce, or both, are talkt off to ſucceed the Lord Chancellor. The Earl R——rs, after having received his arrears for the Spaniſh ſervice, and equipage money for his embaſſy, fell ill, and, as ſome fancy, will not recover in haſt.

It is pretended, by the Whiggs, the Elec—r of Han——r has given aſſurances that he will not accept the offer of General; and that he is very much diſpleaſed with the faſhionable doctrine of Hereditary Right.

The Lord Roch—r is by no means pleaſed with the new M—n—y, and lifted up his hands with ſome aſtoniſhment upon hearing in what manner the late Lord T——r was diſmiſſed. It is ſaid the letter for that purpoſe was delivered to his lordſhip by a groom; and that he was directed by it to break his ſtaff, without giving himſelf the trouble of expoſtulations.

I heard this morning, from good hands, that the Duke of Shrew—y talks of laying down ——. Sir Theodore Johnſon has furniſhed the Treaſury with ſome money.

The Tories having threatened to buy up the ſtocks, if they ſhould fall upon the Lord Trea——r's diſmiſſion; the Duke of Beaufort accordingly laid out about 5000*l.* and was followed by two or three others, with ſmaller ſums, which lifted them up for one day; after which they fell again.

The "Tories Addreſs" is ſaid to be written by Mr. Hoadly; the "Whigs" by Mr Atterbury; Petticum's letter by Mr. Walpole.

The Clergy of the City of London are about preſenting an addreſs to her Majeſty, which they ſay is finely penned by Dr. Atterbury; and ſome imagine it will immediately precede the diſſolution.

Collins the meſſenger is this evening arrived expreſs from the Duke of Marl-

* See the autograph, Plate II.

Marlborough, with an account of the surrender of Bethune; and it is said that he brings farther intelligence of the Duke's having received advices from Spain, just before he came away, of a second battle, wherein there was 12,000 men killed, and King Charles obtained the victory.

2. My Lord, *London, Aug.* 26, 1710.

Mr. Addison being this morning gone to Chelsea, on account of his health, before the advice of a second battle in Spain arrived, wherein the Duke of Anjou's army was entirely defeated, and he himself hardly escaped, I therefore humbly presumed to enclose for your Excellency the Whitehall letter printed on this occasion. As yet there has no express arrived with particulars; but several have received assured advices to the same purport; so that the truth of it is unquestionable.

I am, with the greatest respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and most dutiful servant, E. Young *.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XX.

"Cœlum, non animum mutant." Hor.

SINCE my last paper I have been favoured by a correspondence of several well-wishers to their country, who, without severely censuring my usual pursuits, seem of opinion that I should bring my paper to a war establishment; or, in other words, that I should employ my projecting talents on some scheme which may baffle the attempts of the enemy. I have been reminded, that the genius of Projection should be principally employed on great occasions; and that, if I have any hopes of immortal fame, now is the time to put in my claim, and refine myself and my brother Projectors from the suspicion they lie under of being more whimsical than useful. I am told that we ought not now to be considering of "ladies routs," and "Sunday dinners," when our foes are contriving the extirpation of the English name, and the destruction of English wealth and consequence. But, true as these things may be, I question whether my correspondents have not addressed their exhortations to the wrong person. Much as I wish, in the capacity of an individual, to promote the welfare of the nation at the present crisis, I am not one of those Projectors whose talents lie in raising armies, or constructing batteries; and yet, while I go on opposing the *general enemies* of *mankind*, I trust I demonstrate a true *Antigallican* spirit.

I shall therefore proceed, in the course of my regular lucubrations, to take some notice of another class of correspondents, who have been attracted by the project I announced in my XVIIIth paper. From their letters I find that "A course of Lectures on the Art of Retirement" is a much more popular scheme than I at first imagined; it was very little expected by me, that a design which seems better fitted to the piping times of peace, should have drawn attention amidst the din of war, and the alarm of invasion. Besides the offers of very liberal subscriptions for this course of Lectures, several of the Livery Companies have generously tendered the use of their Halls; and others declare that, in case I think the press a better medium, they are ready to indemnify me for all expences of paper and print. One correspondent only opposes the scheme, and his sentiments form a striking contrast to the others. He allows that many die miserably in retirement; but adds, "What of that? Are people to live always, and we their heirs to be for ever kept out of their fortunes?"

Disregarding this sneer, I think it more respectful to attend to the majority of my correspondents by adverting to the subject; but first premising that, owing to an invincible modesty, which I presume is a peculiar characteristic of Projectors, I must decline the office of a publick lecturer on this occasion, and confine what I have to say to the Gentleman's Magazine, which, if it be read as I have read it for many years, will be found very useful in all desperate cases of retirement, and will administer much of that amusement which is oftener sought than found in our village solitudes and secluded boxes.

Retirement at a certain period of life appears to have been a practice of high antiquity, but became, like other practices, modified and changed by the changes in customs and manners. I have no doubt that the early retirers were men who took a hint from monastic institutions, and, when they had enjoyed as much of the world as they thought a reasonable share, determined to devote the remainder of their days to religious meditation. When these institutions were swept away, the purposes

* See the autograph, Plate II.

poſes of retirement by laymen were not altogether forgotten, but in the courſe of two centuries they became very much changed; and in our time it is extremely difficult to ſay what retirement means, and how many active purſuits are included in a word which originally implied the ceſſation of all labour.

The neglect of *etymology* is a great misfortune in our days, and has covered our moral ſyſtem with clouds and darkneſs. We retain, indeed, good old words, but allow every one to fix what meaning he finds moſt convenient for his own purpoſes. Of this many inſtances might be given, as of one gentleman who diſcovers that he is fined five or ten thouſand pounds in a court of juſtice for *adultery*, when he meant nothing more than *an affair of gallantry*; and of another, who is ſent to jail for cheating his employers, when, in his conſcience, he believed he was only *providing for* his *family*. In like manner, we find that *murder*, *gaming*, *ſpirit*, *faſhion*, and other words, have ſo totally loſt their meaning as to be quite unintelligible in *genteel* life; or have gained ſo many different meanings as to be intelligible in no other kind of life. It will be in vain to improve Dr. Johnſon's Dictionary without attending to theſe things; nor, until we become more learned in etymology, ſhall we ever know the *root* of many of thoſe evils of which we complain.

Retirement has ſhared the fate of a multitude of other well-known words. Few conſider what it is, or regard it in any other light than a removal for a certain number of miles from the metropolis, or the occupation of a houſe "eligibly ſituated in the midſt of a fine ſporting country, with an extenſive walled garden, rich in every production of the vegetable kind, and beautifully irrigated by the adjoining river, with lawn, paddock, kitchen garden, coach-houſe, ſtables, detached from the manſion, which commands extenſive proſpects of the neighbouring country." The poſſeſſion of this domain is uſually called retirement; but in a few weeks the owner diſcovers that ſomething is wanting, which the auctioneer, in the plenitude of his eloquence, forgot to mention, and that is, a *qualification for retirement*, independent of the *title* which is uſually written and engroſſed on parchment.

This is a grievous, but a common miſtake; yet it might be removed, if gentlemen quitting buſineſs would conſider that retirement is literally a going out of the world, or, in other words, a departure from this life into another, for which, if they are not prepared, they are ſure to be very miſerable. The common ſuppoſition is, that retirement rids a man of all his enemies, of all the cares, vexations, and anxieties of buſineſs, with its endleſs train of loſſes, diſappointments, bad debts, ſpoiled cargoes, and bankruptcies. And in ſome reſpect this is the caſe; yet his ſituation is not much changed for the better, when, in getting rid of one ſpecies of enemies, he finds he has to encounter another ſet, with which he has no power to grapple, either by himſelf or his attorney; enemies which he can neither frighten by a ſummons, nor deſtroy by a proſecution, and which he knows not how to conciliate or to conquer, becauſe he has never before known that ſuch exiſted. Theſe enemies, it is almoſt needleſs to ſay, are hours, and days, months and years, for which no employment can be found, and for which the haſty retirer thought no employment neceſſary. They attack him, therefore, in his moſt unprepared ſtate, often when he has not a friend to aſſiſt him; and he now diſcovers, what he never thought poſſible, that there are *ſome things* which money cannot do, and that the enjoyment of a few hours is an enterprize which credit and capital cannot ſecure.

Imagination might perhaps do much to relieve the ſufferer; but imagination is not very active in advanced age. If he could ſuppoſe himſelf in buſineſs, that his garden is a vaſt ſhop, that the trees are his clerks, and the herbs his commodities, he might ſtill weigh out imaginary ſugars to ideal cuſtomers, and carve his barks into bills of lading and invoice. He might occaſionally take ſtock among his ſtrawberries and cherries, or calculate the drawback on cucumbers exported as preſents. He might maintain civil actions with caterpillars and ear-wigs, and fancy himſelf in Weſtminſter-hall; or, if civic honours had ever decked his brow, he might addreſs his pigs and poultry in common-hall aſſembled, and lament over the grievances of his geeſe in conſequence of Michaelmas aſſeſſments. But theſe are ſtretches of imagination, which,

which, if poſſible, would not be permanent, and indeed are little to be expected from thoſe who have ſtudied all their lives to be "matter-of-fact men."

A few, indeed, of retired gentlemen I have had the honour of being acquainted with, who, with the aid of an imagination ſomewhat lively, have realized much of their paſt life in their preſent. My old friend CONSOLS, who quitted the buſtling ſcenes of Threadneedle ſtreet, in his ſixty-third year, for a ſequeſtered ſpot in Hereford ſhire, kept up the remembrance of his more happy days in ſuch a way as to alleviate the ſorrows of ſolitude in a very conſiderable degree. This he effected by retaining the language of the Stock Exchange in his orchard and his dairy. When he ſent goods to market, or bought any there, he was a *bear* or a *bull* on that article. The weather, he would ſometimes obſerve, was five *per cent.* warmer than yeſterday; and he often wondered how the profits of his farm *fell* ſo prodigiouſly without the aid of the Hamburgh Gazette. When, after an extraordinary doſe of cyder, he felt its uſual effect, he would ſay that "things were low in the morning;" but, after a comfortable ſip of the parſon's punch, "they recovered towards evening." A remarkably numerous litter of pigs he called "the new ſtuff," and when any of his *ducks* became *lame*, he ſaid it put him in mind of poor Jack ſuch-a-one, who *waddled out* in the American war. Yet he often lamented, amidſt theſe reminiſcences, that he could do nothing "for time," that he had no "differences" to ſettle but what aroſe between his hay-makers, and could "hold no tickets" but thoſe delivered by the man at the turnpike. Sometimes, therefore, he was inclined to moral reflection, and would remark that a "ſettling day" muſt come when, it was to be feared, the beſt of our funds would be at "a diſcount."

On retirement in general, it may be obſerved, that whatever was the caſe in former times, when every claſs of mankind fixed on ſome period of abſtraction from the cares of active life, the practice is now entirely confined to men in trade. We find in no other calling any diſpoſition to quit the premiſes while they are at all tenable. The clergyman, the lawyer, and the phyſician, continue their ſeveral profeſſions, while their faculties are capable of the duties belonging to them, and in ſome caſes a little longer. Stateſmen and politicians are equally tenacious of their employments; while the ſoldier, or ſailor, diſdains to quit his rank, unleſs extreme old age, or mutilation, renders his ſervices unacceptable. The trader only is ambitious of the hour that ſhall convey him to what he ſuppoſes to be eaſe, relaxation, and pleaſure; a new life, which is to be accompanied with new health, and the enjoyment of the pure and ſimple delights of rural repoſe. Why he is ſo often diſappointed has already been hinted at, and may be familiarly illuſtrated to him, by reminding him that no man in this world can quit one buſineſs without engaging in another. TIME is a perſonage who will not be eaſy unleſs he is employed; and thoſe who have, for forty or fifty years, been uſed to employ him in one way, cannot all at once find out another. There is a certain period of life, when it is more eaſy to improve than to learn. It frequently happens that he who leaves a ſhop for a farm, paſſes from knowledge to ignorance, and conſequently from profit to loſs. Even thoſe who have determined to devote the days of their retirement to the pleaſures of the country, will find that theſe require a previous education, and an early habit.

One remedy, and only one, ſeems neceſſary to prevent the many diſappointments of Retirers; and this is, that they ſhould form a large ſociety in their own houſes, compoſed of thoſe gentlemen that are uſually to be met with in the ſhops of the London booksellers, and who may be conveyed to the country at a very ſmall expenſe. They are ſo very numerous, that every Retirer may chuſe his ſet, and have as many of them, in his room, in an evening, as are to be found in our moſt crowded routs. If he is a ſtickler for faſhion, he may have them as elegantly dreſſed as any courtiers. The oldeſt, I confeſs, I think are in general the beſt; but he may have them of any age, and will find in them companions whoſe converſation can never fail. In bad weather, and, what is particularly dreadful to many retirers, a rainy day, they have the happieſt knack at diſpelling gloom, and furniſhing materials for converſation and reflection. Not that they are flatterers or toad-eaters: if well-choſen, they are more ſincere than any deſcription of friends whatever, and

and will tell the proudeſt man to his face what they think of him, and of a great many things which he wonders how they came to know. And they have this quality peculiar to them, that if the Retirer chuſes to be offended (for they ſometimes may bear hard upon him), and rejects them with contempt, if he renews his acquaintance, he will find them inflexible in their opinions, and, upon a cloſer intimacy, will be obliged to allow that they have the beſt of the argument. But what ought, above all conſiderations, to recommend them to the Retirer is, that they poſſeſs an endleſs variety of entertainment. Some of them are very ſound and able Divines, and upon that account are the fitteſt companions for gentlemen who pretend to have left the cares of the world behind them. Others are very well acquainted with Hiſtory, and may inform the Retirer of many curious particulars of the country in which he has lived, and ſome things relating to the very town in which his ſhop lay, which he did not know before. Some, particularly the elderly gentlemen, are very excellent Poets; and others can divert his hours with ſhort eſſays, anecdotes, and the lighter kinds of entertainment. And all this enjoyment of the beſt ſociety in the world may be acquired without any danger to the conſtitution, or the indulgence of any intemperate pleaſures. But it is neceſſary to add, that ſome ſmall acquaintance muſt be formed with the gentlemen I have been ſpeaking of *in early life*. They never ſeem pleaſing to thoſe who have neglected to cultivate their friendſhip, until they have no reliſh for any thing but the bottle or the card table, pleaſures of which the companions I recommend cannot at all partake. With all, therefore, who are inclined to make retirement agreeable or profitable, I muſt make it a condition that they begin early to pay their reſpects, at leaſt occaſionally, to theſe friends: their origin may be low; they are indeed created out of rags, and their fathers have ſometimes had nothing but rags to cover them; but the fame they have acquired is the greateſt proof of their merit; and there are thouſands of the beſt and wiſeſt men in theſe kingdoms who are ready to acknowledge that to them they owe wiſdom, virtue, and happineſs. I do not affirm, indeed, that there are not bad ones among them; but any judicious acquaintance can point theſe out; and ſome lately have become very foppiſh, ſending to Ruſſia, Turkey, and Morocco, for their dreſs, and wearing a profuſion of gold; but ſtill thoſe who look farther than the outſide, will meet with agreeable information, good ſenſe, and much various amuſement, to make retirement comfortable.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

I ANNEX a copy from my journal of the fall of rain in Liverpool, and evaporation of water out of a veſſel 4 inches diameter, placed out of the reach of ſolar rays or influence of culinary fires, meaſured in inches and decimal parts. G. J.

LIVERPOOL METEOROLOGY.

	Fall of rain as meaſured by a rain gage, in inches and decimal parts		Evaporation of water out of a veſſel 4 inch. diame. out of the reach of ſolar rays.	
1803	inch.	decim.	inch.	decim.
January	1	95	1	25
February	1	8	1	4
March	1	25	1	6
April	1	75	2	4
May	1	7	2	7
June	3	28	2	56
Total, as meaſured by G. J at Liverpool.	11	78	11	91

Mr. URBAN, *Willian, July* 6.

IN a former letter to you concerning the viſit to Gibraltar, I have mentioned finding the *Echinites* on the Weſt ſide of the Neutral ground; alſo the ſea egg, black with thorns, with a kind of yolk in it. Theſe two I find are the *ſame*, only in different ſtates or ages; the latter being the prime ſtate, and the former the laſt ſtate. I hope you received the letter, and will make the alteration neceſſary; as my ſuperficial knowledge of natural hiſtory requires that correction. NAUTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 1.

IN explanation of certain queries of V. W. (p. 527) reſpecting my *Ode*, annexed to the laſt volume of *Britiſh Monachiſm*, I obſerve that the *blazing ſtream of fire* is the illuminated horizon (preceding a riſing ſun) along the brow

brow of the hill; that the *thunder of their way*, is the sound of the march; that, *says he* and *says she* being language incompatible with odes, I have distinguished the *Moorish* and *Gothic* armies by the use of *we* for the former, and *they* for the latter. By the *winter's flood* I meant a metaphor (according to that known law of poetry which rejects abstract expression) as applicable to the Gothic army *advancing to meet*, and checked by the rival host in array upon the plain. The truth is, that I thought the story presented many ideas worthy of verse; and something superior to any verse; that I inserted it where I could; and still think, that from other considerations than those for which I have to express my obligations to V. W. it is worthy a more extensive circulation and notice than it is in my power to give it. In direct terms, the moral of the story is gigantic, sublime, and most instructive in the ideas it presents. T. D. Fosbrooke.

Mr. Urban, *May* 28

KNOWING your readiness to rescue any body of people from undeserved, though it may be indirect, censure, I have been induced to forward to your Miscellany a few observations on a passage in a work sanctioned by the name of Dr. *Hird**. The work I allude to is "A New and Universal History of the Religious Rites and Ceremonies of all Nations in the World." In p. 636, it is said,

"A person of high rank shewed the author the following epitaph, which he copied from one of their grave-stones at Margate:

"Here lies A. B. who was sanctified from the womb, and whose sins were pardoned through the merits of Christ.' Where (Dr. H. says) the epitaph-maker learned his divinity, we shall not say; but surely the absurdity is unparelleled. A man was sanctified from the womb, which implies that he had never been guilty of sin, and yet his sins were pardoned through the merits of Christ!—We could give many instances of these real or imaginary conversions; but some of them would rather offend a delicate ear; and others would afford a matter of lamentation to those who love Christ in reality, and rejoice to do his will."

The truth is, there is not, and, for many years past there has not been (neither do I believe there ever was), in the place declared, any such epitaph; though I have very little doubt, but the "person of high rank" compressed and, I may say, *converted* the following, which still remains in the churchyard alluded to, into the complete absurdity which the Doctor has fathered upon the *Methodists*.

"John Perronet,
of Shoreham, in Kent,
died Oct. 29, 1767, aged 34 years.
Thro'out his whole life
he was preserved from the evil of the world,
and, during the last 14 years,
experienced a true conversion.
In his latest moments
he gave a clear testimony
of knowing his sins forgiven;
of feeling peace with God;
of being assured of eternal life."

Now, common sense would understand this epitaph to mean no more than that the object of it was, throughout his life, preserved from the grosser evils of the age, and that, in his latter days, he enjoyed one of those *real* conversions of which the Doctor undesignedly assures us he could give many instances! Christianus.

* Our correspondent mistakes in supposing this publication to be the work of a truly respectable Prelate. Edit.

Mr. Urban,

IN vol. LXX. p. 1045, is an account of some flies, seen at Winchester, resembling the Fire-fly in the West Indies. I was reminded of a similar, though single instance I saw, several years ago, at Graveley, in Hertfordshire, in the North road, between Stevenage and Baldock. I then considered it as a flying glow-worm. Since that time I have inquired of several persons very conversant in that part of Natural History, and was given to understand such flies were unknown in England: therefore concluded it might have been a glow-worm, carried by some other flying insect, as many were seen, at that time, on the ground. These flying animals must be very rare, and are more likely to be seen by persons walking late in the evening; therefore, this being inserted in your Magazine may excite others to give additional information.

It is supposed those that fly are the males, and that they give no light.

Yours, &c. L. E.

Mr. Urban, *July* 12.

A Constant Reader would be much obliged to any of your medical correspondents, who would be kind enough to answer the following question: whether they ever knew any person

perſon *perfectly* cured of Epilepſy, who had been ſeized with it after the age of thirty?

Many books affirm it to be what never, or at leaſt very rarely happens; others ſay it often does. I am not a medical man myſelf, but it is a ſubject on which I have made much, though as yet, very unſatisfactory inquiry; as, in every caſe which I have hitherto inveſtigated, I have regularly found that the perſon pretended to be cured, nevertheleſs at times had returns.

What makes me ſo deſirous of ſome information on this head is, that, having a poor creature in my pariſh, who has for years been ſubject to this dreadful malady, and who is utterly incapable of procuring medical aſſiſtance, I extremely wiſh to learn ſome remedy, if there really be any, which may afford relief, if not cure, to my unhappy neighbour. Your inſerting this will greatly oblige A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

THE "Thoughts on New Year's Day," which your correſpondent J. B. ſuppoſes to have been a juvenile compoſition of the late Mr. Warton, were written for the vaſe at Bath Eaſton, by the late George Hunt, Eſq. I aſked him for a copy of them, which he ſent me, with ſome very complimentary verſes addreſſed to your humble ſervant, CAMILLA.

DESCENT, &c. OF DR. EGERTON.

(Continued from page 528.)

THE MARRIAGE OF JOHN, SECOND EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.

HE married Lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh, daughter of that eminent loyaliſt, William Cavendiſh, Marquis, and afterwards Duke of Newcaſtle, whoſe character and actions are ſo fully delineated by Lord Clarendon. She was a woman of tranſcendent virtue and piety, as her MS "Prayers and Meditations," which have deſcended to the writer of this memoir, fully teſtify; and as is recorded by the pathetic epitaph, written by her huſband, now in Gadſden church. She died June 14, 1663. æt. 37.

FUNERAL CERTIFICATE OF JOHN, SECOND EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.

"The Right Honourable John Egerton, late Earl of Bridgewater, Viſcount Brackley, and Baron of Elleſmere; one of the Lords of the Privy Council to his late Majeſtie King Charles the Second, and alſo to his moſt gracious Majeſtie King James the Second; Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Buckingham and Hertford, and Cuſtos Rotulorum of both the ſaid counties; ſon and heir of the Right Honourable John, Earl of Bridgewater, &c. and the Lady Frances Stanley, his wife, daughter and co-heir of the Right Honourable Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, &c. departed this life at Bridgewater Houſe, in Barbacan, in the county of Middleſex, on Tueſday the twenty and ſixth day of October, between the hours of eleven and twelve of the clock in the night, in the year of our Lord 1686, aged ſixty and three years, four months, and twenty and eight days; and was conveyed from thence the fourth day of November following, early in the morning, to Little Gatteſden, in the county of Hertford, where his body was interred the ſame day, being attended by Henry Dethick, eſq. Richmond Herald, who carried the coronet and cuſhion, in the room of Sir Thomas St. George, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms; and Henry Ball, Eſq. Windſor Herald, for Francis Sandford, Eſq. Lancaſter Herald.

"This noble Earl married the Lady Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of his Grace William Cavendiſh, late Duke of Newcaſtle; by whom he had iſſue ſix ſons and three daughters, viz. Sir John Egerton, eldeſt ſon, Viſcount Brackley, made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of his late Majeſty, King Charles the Second, and now ſucceedeth him in the ſaid earldom of Bridgewater, and his other hereditary honours. His Lordſhip was twice married; his firſt wife being the Lady Elizabeth Cranfield, eldeſt daughter and co-heir of the Right Honourable James, Earl of Middleſex; by whom he had iſſue, John, born the eleventh day of January, 1668, and died the one and thirtieth day of March, 1670; and alſo a daughter, who came dead into the world upon the ſeventeenth day of February, 1669; and ſhe herſelf deceaſed, in childbed, upon the third day of March following. His ſecond wife was the Lady Jane Pawlet, eldeſt daughter of the Right Honourable Charles, Marquis of Winchester; by whom he hath had iſſue four ſons and one daughter, viz. Charles, now Lord Brackley, his ſon and heir, born the ſeventh of May, 1675; Thomas Egerton, eſq. ſecond ſon, born the fifteenth of Auguſt, 1679; Scroope

Scroope Egerton, esq. third son, born the eleventh of August, 1681*; and William Egerton, esq. fourth son, born the fifth of November, 1684; and Mary Egerton, born the fourteenth of May, 1676.

"Sir William Egerton, second son of the said deceased Earl, was born the fifteenth of August, 1649, and made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of his late Majesty, King Charles the Second. He married Honora, daughter of Sir Thomas Leigh, knt. eldest son of Thomas, Lord Leigh, of Stoneley, and hath had issue by her four daughters; viz. Jane Egerton, born the fourth of November, 1679, and died the twenty and sixth of November, 1680; Mary Egerton, second daughter, born the seventh of January, 1681, and died the twentieth day of the same month; Elizabeth Egerton, the third daughter, born the twenty-first of June, 1684; and Honora Egerton, born the tenth of August, 1685, both now living.

"Thomas Egerton, esq. third son of the said deceased earl, was born the sixteenth of March, 1651. He married Hester, only daughter of Sir John Busby, of Addington, in the county of Buckingham, knt. by Judith, his first wife, eldest daughter of Sir William Manwaring, of Pever, in the county of Chester, and hath had issue by her four sons and one daughter; viz. John Egerton, his son and heir, born the twelfth of February, 1679; Thomas Egerton, second son, born the ninth of February, 1680; William Egerton, third son, born the sixth of July, 1682; Mainwaring Egerton, fourth son, born the twenty and eighth of June, 1683, and died the eighth of September, 1686; and Elizabeth Egerton, a daughter, born the fifteenth of January, 1678.

"Charles Egerton, Esq. was the said deceased Earl's fourth son, born the twelfth of March, 1654; Henry Egerton, esq. fifth son, born the second of June, 1656, and died the twenty-ninth of the same month; Stuart Egerton, esq. sixth son, born the eighth of March, 1660, and died Anno 1678.

"The Lady Frances Egerton, eldest daughter of the said earl deceased, was born the seventh of June, 1648, and died the thirteenth of September, in the same year. The Lady Elizabeth Egerton, his second daughter, was married to the Right Honourable Robert Sidney, now Lord Lisle, son and heir of Philip, now Earl of Leicester, to whom she hath born six sons and three daughters; viz. Robert Sidney, esq. eldest son, born the sixth of May, 1675, and died the seventeenth of January, 1680; Philip Sidney, esq. second son, born the eighth of July, 1676; William Sidney, esq. third son, born the eighteenth of October, 1677, and died the eighth of April, 1680; John Sidney, esq. fourth son, born the fourteenth of February, 1679; Henry Sidney, esq. fifth son, born the seventeenth of September, 1682, and died the twenty-eighth of the same month; Thomas Sidney, esq. sixth son, born the twenty and seventh of November, 1683. Their three daughters were, first, Elizabeth Sidney, born the last day of May, 1681; Catherine Sidney, second daughter, born the twenty-first of August, 1685; and Frances Sidney, third daughter, born the twenty-fifth of October, 1686.

"The Lady Katherine Egerton, third daughter of the aforesaid deceased, was born the seventeenth of October, 1658, and died the sixteenth of August, 1660."

"This certificate was taken by Sir Thomas St. George, knt. Garter Principal King of Arms, and attested by the Right Honourable John, now Earl of Bridgewater, 25th day of November, 1686. J. Bridgewater."

A true copy, from the Register of Funeral Certificates, marked I. 31, in the College of Arms.

Edmund Lodge, *Lancaster Herald.*

Honourable Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire.

The time of the death of the Honourable Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire, recorded in the above certificate, as third son of the second Earl of Bridgewater, is not exactly ascertained. It is believed that he died soon after his father. His widow, the Honourable Hester Egerton, died in October, 1724; for her will is dated 3d of that month, and proved the 29th following*. His eldest son, John, of Tatton Park, died about 1724, and was father of the late Samuel Egerton, of Tatton Park, member in several parliaments for Cheshire, who died 1780, and

* Afterwards Duke of Bridgewater, and father of the late duke, who died 1803. A younger brother was grandfather of the present Earl of Bridgewater.

* See Prerog. Off. 225. Bolton.

and whoſe nephew and heir, William Tatton Egerton, Eſq. of Tatton Park, is now member for that county.

WILLIAM EGERTON, LL.D. THIRD SON OF THOMAS, OF TATTON PARK.

He was born July 6, 1682, as appears by the above certificate.

His Epitaph from the Church of Penſhurſt, Kent.

Within the rails of the communion table, on the North ſide, is a graveſtone of black marble, with this inſcription.

"WILLIAM EGERTON, LL.D. He was grandſon to John, Earl of Bridgewater; but received leſs honour from his noble deſcent than from his own perſonal qualifications; for he had a ſtrong memory and moſt excellent parts, both which were greatly improved by a learned education; and as his birth gave him an opportunity of being brought and living in the beſt company, ſo he made a ſuitable improvement from it, happily mixing the knowledge of the ſcholar with the politeneſs of the gentleman; he had talents peculiarly fitted for converſation, for with a great vivacity he had a command and fluency of words, which he well knew how to expreſs to ſuch advantage as might make him either entertaining or inſtructive. Thus accompliſhed, it is no wonder he was diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion; being made chaplain to two ſucceeding kings; Rector of Penſhurſt and Allhallows, Lombard-ſtr.; chancellor and prebendary of Hereford; and prebendary of Canterbury. He left behind two daughters and one ſon, by Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Head, bart. who cauſed this marble to be laid down, as a ſlender teſtimony of her gratitude and affection to the memory of the beſt of husbands. He died Feb. 26, 1737, in the 55th year of age.

"Here alſo lies buried Heſter, daughter of William Egerton, LL.D. She died the 26 of January, 1727, aged 16 months."

On another ſtone:

"Near this place lieth the body of Anne, relict of William Egerton, LL.D. She died March 5, 1778, aged 74.

"The conſtant tenor of her life was the beſt preparation for death, as ſhe was eminently diſtinguiſhed for diſcharging every duty in life in the moſt amiable manner, and upon the pureſt motives. All who knew her loved and revered her, and muſt ſooner or later be happy, if they follow her example."

JEMIMA EGERTON, WIFE OF EDWARD BRYDGES, ESQ.

Jemima, daughter of William Egerton, LL.D. (and co-heir to her brother John, who died æt. 17) married, in 1747, Edward Brydges, of Wootton Court, Kent, eſq. who died 1780; by whom ſhe had, beſides two ſons who died infants, three ſons and five daughters; viz. Edward Tymewell Brydges, of Wootton, Clerk; Samuel Egerton Brydges, of Denton, in Kent, Barriſter at Law; John William Head Brydges, late Lieutenant-colonel of the Romney fencible cavalry; Anne married the Rev. George Lefroy, of Aſh, in Hampſhire; Jane died, ſingle, 1788; Deborah-Jemima married Henry Maxwell, eſq. of Ewſhot houſe, Hants; Charlotte-Jemima-Chriſtian; and Charlotte married, firſt, Champion Branfill, eſq. of Upminſter-hall, Eſſex; and, ſecondly, John Harriſon, eſq. of Denne-hill, Kent.

Alphabetical Liſt of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation.

GALLERY. A long narrow avenue or communication from one part of a building to another. In our caſtles and manſions, galleries are worked in the thickneſs of the walls, as at Rocheſter, Keep in the Tower of London, &c. In churches, they give acceſs round the different ſtories, not alone for the purpoſe of a ready connexion from wall to wall, whereby to examine their ſtate and to keep them in repair, but for the convenience of viewing grand proceſſions, and ceremonies: as at Glouceſter cathedral, Weſtminſter abbey church, &c.

Flying Gallery. Such communications, by a peculiar coincidence of circumſtances in a building, are neceſſitated to be thrown externally from one wall or turret to another, as at Glouceſter cathedral (making part of the famous whiſpering-gallery) and the North tranſept of Weſtminſter Abbey church, &c.

Muſick, or *Minſtrel's gallery.* At the entrance end of great halls; this accommodation made a conſpicuous object. Grand ones at Eltham; Hampton-court (or was there till of late); St. Mary hall at Coventry, &c. &c.

Games. The old Engliſh games were infinite, healthful, manly, and heroic. See a copious and curious collection delineated in the Louterell Pſalter, in the poſſeſſion of T. Weld, eſq. Dorſetſhire.

Gateway, or *Gate of entrance.* Is an architectural deſign, leading into the courts of a building, either a caſtle or the

the precincts of an Abbey, or leading through the walls of a city. This ſpecies of arrangement (alluding to thoſe ſet up by our anceſtors) that are yet in preſervation, notwithſtanding the barbarous cry ſet up to root them out from off the land (as has been done within the laſt 25 years at Coventry, Norwich, Hereford, &c. &c.) are numerous to a degree; and we find them ſtanding from ſimple to work of the moſt elaborate, noble, and delicate kind. We ſee ſuch at Canterbury, Southampton, York, Wells, Bury St. Edmund's, &c. &c.

Gauntlet. Armour for the hands.

Geometrical. Any architectural object laid down by drawings to a ſcale of feet, whereby it can be meaſured, ſo as to give heights, widths, &c. Thus we ſay, "Geometrical elevation of the Weſt front of the cathedral church at Exeter," and the like.

Girdle. An ornamented belt faſtened round the waiſt. Examples, wherein we ſee them ſplendidly enriched, are found on the ſtatues belonging to tombs, or ſuch as ſtand in niches, &c.

Glaſs, painted or *ſtained.* This art, we are accuſtomed to believe, was firſt brought into uſe among us ſome time about the reigns of Henry II. or John. See a few exquiſite ſpecimens of this early ſort at Canterbury and Saliſbury cathedrals. Though we have no relicks left of this brilliant embelliſhment prior to the above reigns, are we to reſt ſatisfied that thoſe ſuperb edifices conſtructed by the Saxons were deficient in ſuch an appropriate ſhew (their walls even now giving the higheſt wrought ſculptures, both of figures and ornaments), or that the windows they introduced were left open to the inclemency of the ſeaſons? By no means. Art, if complete in one branch of decoration, muſt have been equally ſo in all. Reaſon and common juſtice muſt make us yield to ſo plain a conviction.

Globe, or *Mundus.* A circular ornament, which Kings hold in their hands along with the ſceptre. In our antient paintings this article ſeems to be of cryſtal, or ſome tranſparent ſubſtance, whereon is depicted the ſea, earth, and clouds.

Gloomy. A concluſion made by many authors writnig on our Antiquities, when they attempt the deſcription of the interiors of our churches, &c. I never yet found one of theſe illuſtrators draw a compariſon to prove ſuch a dogma. Here is a theme for them.—Proof I. St. Paul's church (modern), London; St. Peter's church (antient), Weſtminſter; number and meaſure the windows to each with the utmoſt care and attention. Then let the "gloomy" calumniation fall where it may.—Proof II. In modern churches, examine if there is one window ſtopped up; in antient churches it will be found that one third at leaſt of their openings for light are ſtopped up.—I look for judgement!—Proofs, &c.

Glory, or *Nimbus.* An enriched circle, painted or ſculptured round the effigies of Saints and Martyrs.

Glove. A part of dreſs. See our antient Sculptures and Paintings.

GOD. In the works juſt referred to, the Supreme Being is uſually repreſented under the ſemblance of a venerable old man; with long hair, a flowing beard, graceful robes, and a countenance full of benignity and love. The figure is generally ſeated on a throne, encircled by a rainbow, and the right hand in the act of giving the benediction.

Gorget. Armour for the neck.

Gothic. "A term of reproach, a barbarous appellation, an invidious deſignation, a vulgar epithet, an ignorant bye-word, a low nick-name, given to hold up to ſhame and ignominy our antient Architecture *," which is indubitably made manifeſt by exiſting examples to have had its origin in this kingdom. Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and thoſe Profeſſionaliſts dependant on his nod, were ſome of the firſt promulgators of this title, in order to ſet a mark, ſo as to diſtinguiſh our national ſcience from that introduced under their auſpices from the Roman and Grecian ſchools, which was henceforward to become a general mode. This ſcheme has ſucceeded to the utmoſt extent; as the odious "Gothic" is ſtill applied when ſpeaking of any of our Cathedrals or Caſtles; not alone by their detractors, but by their admirers. The firſt aſſociates from received opinions, maintain that ſuch works merit no other name; the ſecond communicants, their affections for the art being ſomewhat of a lukewarm tendency, declaring that a title, whether honourable or diſhonourable, can have but little to do with the ſubject matter itſelf. The other portion of the plan of Antina-

* See vol. LXXI. p. 413.

tionaliſm

tionalism has been hitherto carried on with unabated and undivided zeal; yet, as all things ere long must submit to change, the Roman and Grecian usurpation sees itself threatened by a formidable rival in the new mode of building lately started up, "The Fantastic Order" (see this Order under its proper head); which bids fair not only to thrust the foreign "imitations" from their lofty state, but to overthrow and disfigure our antient remains themselves.

Grave-stones, in our antient churches, were either plain or indented with the forms of crosses, ornaments, effigies of men and women, or inlayed with brass plates, whereon were engraved the same species of design. See *Brasses*.

Grieves. Armour for the legs.

Groins. Arched headways, or cielings, whose lines spring from the angles of the walls intersecting each other at right angles still. In our antient Architecture, they were always described with ribs or clusters of mouldings ranging along the acute lines of the curvitures; and many of them had their spandrils so charged with compartments, tracery, and ornaments, that they have been emphatically alluded to as "knit together by the fingers of angels, pursuant to the direction of Omnipotence." (p. 511.) See Henry the Seventh's and St. George's chapel (the latter at Windsor), choir of Gloucester cathedral, &c. &c.

Grotesque. Any thing that in Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, is *outre*, out of drawing, or intended to turn into ridicule the serious and refined parts of the above sciences. Grotesque is so nearly allied to the "Fantastic," that they go hand in hand together; they may indeed be called twin-brothers.

Guest Hall. A hall, in our monasteries for the entertainment of certain travellers, or invited guests, who took up their abode therein. This hall was set apart from that used by the religious themselves as their refectory.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

P. 492, b. l. 47, r. "monastical."

Your Clerical Correspondent, p. 498, has the concurrence of multitudes of Christians with his wishes that, by the stated performance of the service twice a day, the knowledge of the Bible may be kept up in every parish; that plain, old-fashioned Psalmody, with or without occasional instrument, might obtain, were it only for a reason not noticed by your correspondent, the relief of the minister between the services. Add to this, a more frequent celebration of the Holy Communion, and the reverent reading of the Communion service every Sunday at the Communion table; the meeting the corpse of every parishioner alike at the churchyard-gate; catechising and instructing the younger parishioners, which would supersede the necessity of a Sunday-school. Enough might be said to bring back the Clergy of the Church of England to their duty, if they would see how much their own interest, as well as that of their parishioners, is connected with it — without stronger compulsion than their own Rubrick.

There can be little doubt that the ring, p. 497, belonged to some of the priors or bishops of Coventry. The first line, *Vulnera*, &c. is frequent in epitaphs. The second begins with *Pia*. The *tetragammaton* may include the word *avanyzapta*, whatever be its meaning.

R. C. will find a list of the *Gospel* pulpits in a "Diary" referred to in p. 226. This is one of the grossest and most ouvert attacks on Christianity that can possibly be made; and the fine print, by Sniirke and Bartolozzi, of the granting land in the island of Otaheite, is perfectly characteristic of the missionary spirit. How much more amiable and interesting is the character of Mr. Jeremiah Jones, in p. 501!

Dr. Geddes's recantation was at least *studiously concealed* from *himself*, for he died in his errors.

P. 515. Is the inscription under Charles II. in the College of Physicians correctly copied? and is it printed in any History or Survey of London? Yours, &c. B. B.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

GREAT pains are taken to discourage burial, not only in churches, from motives of health, but in churchyards, from motives of Humanity, "which is said to recoil at the thought of lying down amidst so confused a multitude, and sighs for a peaceful grave." The modern system of separating, by *free* churches, the rich from the poor, who should "both meet together, the Lord being the maker of them all," may, perhaps, instigate the appropriation of a corner of a churchyard

yard to paupers, who are frequently hardly covered with earth, being laid ſo thick on each other: but, from the earlieſt antiquity, the vicinity of temples has been ſet apart for the ſepulture of eminent perſonages; and, conſidered merely in a civil light, this, like a paſſing-bell, or a coroner's inqueſt, proclaims how every one came by his end; and *common cuſtom*, however obnoxious to ſenſe, *ſets apart* the place of interment. Whimſical men may prefer the ſeparation of a garden or a grove as more *peaceful* graves; but, in the revolutions of property, what perſon is ſure his bones will not be caſt into the highway, notwithſtanding all the care of his natural heirs, who may be obliged to ſell them with his woods and groves? Thus will he be at laſt buried with the "burial of an *aſs*," denounced by the prophet againſt the king of Judah (Jerem. xxii. 19). All cannot aſpire to the vanity of burial in the centre of Naſeby or of Corſcomb field; but all men may have *Chriſtian* burial, and admiſſion into the pariſh-regiſter. Let us leave our woods and groves to our favourite beaſts and birds. Dr. Watts, in one of his juvenile poems, talks of

"Fattening the glebe to make a *laurel* grow,
Which the foul carcaſe of a dog might do."

I believe friend Urban will agree with me, that there is as much *vanity* in a *peaceful* grave as in an epitaph compiled by a man's ſelf or his friends. Rouſſeau was forced from his *peaceful grave* at Hermonville, and tranſported into the Pantheon, with all the ſpirit of Republican *deportation*. Inſtances might be given of gardens or ground adjoining to meeting-houſes being covered with tomb-ſtones, and bodies put into ſuch family-graves, before the ſtink of the laſt occupier was exhauſted. The Chineſe prefer mountains for ſepulture; but they cover the bodies with tombs or temples; and the hill-ſide of the church at Tetenhall, in Staffordſhire, preſents a reſemblance. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

THE Authors of "Scripture Illuſtrated," who have already re-publiſhed Calmet's Dictionary, with engravings, give the following account of the Egyptian *Plague of Darkneſs*:

"Exod. x. v. 21. Plague of Darkneſs.—I preſume that the inhabitants of England and Holland have frequent opportunities of contemplating darkneſs by means of fogs, &c. which, in the climate of Egypt, would be altogether miraculous. Where the air is ſo clear as hardly to form clouds, thoſe clouds can much leſs appear in the ſtate of that thick vapour which a fog in London ſometimes aſſumes. It is common among us to ſay, "the fog is ſo thick it may be *cut with a knife!*" (and I find, to my ſurpriſe, the ſame phraſeology in *Schewzer*); which I take to be perfectly analogous to the expreſſion of the ſacred writer, "darkneſs which might be felt." I am ſure I have often felt the groſſly-vapourated air, the denſe, compact miſtineſs, of a London atmoſphere. The duration of this fog is marked as being *three days*; which, I ſuppoſe, is to be taken in the Hebrew ſenſe, as denoting the cloſe of the firſt day, the whole of the ſecond day, and the beginning of the third day; ſo that the Egyptians muſt have been very ſenſible of their embarraſſing ſituation. As for the expreſſions, "that they could not ſee each other, nor did they riſe from their places," theſe, I ſuppoſe, may be taken ſomewhat at large, ſince artificial lights, flambeaux, &c. were in uſe. But theſe, probably, gave that kind of obſcure ſolemnity of illumination which our London lamps exhibit during the darkneſs of a foggy evening. This kind of dim, half-light would aſtoniſh the inhabitants of Egypt, who would rather ſit at home than venture abroad, and endeavour, at their perſonal riſk, to viſit their friends, or to follow their occupations,

——— and through the palpable obſcure
Find out their uncouth way.———"

Yours, &c. SCRIPTURIST.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 15.

LET it not be ſaid that any one contends for unmeaning forms and empty ceremonies when he tells you his blood boiled, when aſſiſting at the funeral of a reputable tradeſman in a market-town, where two coaches and pair followed the hearſe, in a *ſerene* morning, when the clergyman *did not meet the corpſe at the church-yard-gate*, but awaited it in the deſk. All comments or defences of this breach of decorum muſt be left to your correſpondent E. N. p. 37, if he can furniſh a ſhadow of one: for, when a funeral of a richer perſon comes from London, with two coaches and four following the hearſe, the miniſter will advance in his place—becauſe the *compliment* of a *hatband and gloves* is paid him. Nor let the *cuſtom of the place for fifty years* be urged in his behalf; for, in a ſmall village, when the funeral preſſed into church to avoid a very heavy rain, the miniſter expoſtulated with

with the undertaker for not waiting till *he* met the corpſe at the churchyard-gate, which, he ſaid, was always *his* cuſtom, without regard to weather (an exception ſo feelingly inſiſted on by your correſpondent), whatever might be the cuſtom of the place whence the funeral came. Why are men leſs tenacious of the obſervance of eſtabliſhed ceremonies than of eſtabliſhed laws—but becauſe a penalty attaches to the breach of *right*, but none to that of *decency*, which the clergy, of all men, ſhould attend to? for, it may ſafely be affirmed, that there is no difference between the clergyman who neglects the duties of his profeſſion, and him who lounges away his time in Bond-ſtreet, or practiſes and writes upon the ſports of the field. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

I SEND you the reſult of a lounge in Edmonton churchyard. CURIOSUS.

In hoc ſepulchro
conduntur cineres
JACOBI WARE,
hujus parochiæ ludimagiſtri,
ob. 20 Maii 1771, æt. 50.
Mundi damnum, ſibi lucrum.
Etiam reliquiæ
JACOBI WARE, ſen.
ex hac parochiâ præceptoris,
ob. 14 Jun. A. D. 1772, æt. 24, propter
ſobrietatem ſuam & induſtriam
dilectiſſimus.
Alſo of MARY WARE,
widow of James Ware, ſen.
who died Oct. 31, 1799.

On the 15th of Oct. 1795,
in the 80th year of his age,
ceaſt to be mortal
Dr. HENRY OWEN,
many years vicar of this pariſh.
Manet poſt funera Virtus.

THOMAS RUMBALL, eſq. died Jan. 7, 1797.
This ſtone is placed as a tribute
of filial gratitude to the memory
of a prudent and careful father;
a man of inflexible integrity,
who deſpiſed a mean action,
and hated an extravagant one.
May his poſterity ever act upon his
principles!

Mrs. CATHARINE WATTS, widow,
Nov. 28, 1796, aged 56.
Who hopes to ſing, without a ſob,
The Anthem ever new;
And gladly bids the duſty globe,
And vain delights, adieu.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 15.

MR. Duppa thinks proper to aſſert, that Lord Chancellor King changed his opinion after he had written the "Enquiry into the Conſtitution of the Primitive Church," which is in favour of Preſbytery. I ſhould like to know whether he would have aſſerted this, if the noble and learned author had been alive to ſpeak for himſelf; and what was the opinion of the author of the "original draught," to which, *he* ſays, his lordſhip afterward conformed. This was publiſhed in 1717, by Mr. Sclater, a Nonjuring clergyman, who ſtept forward, when nobody elſe accepted Mr. K's modeſt challenge, to correct his miſtakes.

Mr. Winter's two nephews, John and Robert, publiſhed his ſermons, with a funeral ſermon for him by the latter. Mr. W. was choſen paſtor with Mr. Bradbury, and, in a very few months, ſucceeded him; but Mr. Bradbury left only two daughters, one married to Mr. Welch the banker, the other to Mr. John Winter, of Hanover-ſquare, brother to the Rev. Mr. W.—Mr. W. broke his thigh a few years before his death; and, when he preached at the Tueſday lecture in Broad-ſtreet the firſt time, being unable to ſtand, ſat on a high ſeat, which was the caſe with the Rev. Mr. Farmer, during the laſt years of his preaching at Salters'-hall. E.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 16.

IT has been obſerved, I think, by Mr. Sheridan, that there were as many men at this moment employed on the buildings in and about London as would be equal to an army for the defence of the country. Every one muſt wonder how the ſpeculation for extending the capital out of itſelf can poſſibly anſwer, or where is the increaſe of population adequate to the tenancy and population of houſes ſo haſtily erected. But there is another claſs of men, of far leſs uſe than bricklayers' labourers, and far greater nuiſances in ſociety, as we are daily experiencing on all public meetings. I ſhall eaſily be underſtood to mean livery-ſervants, who are ſo redundant in all families of a certain rank and income, and, however they may be deemed neceſſary to rank, muſt be prejudicial to income. That a boy, or man, is neceſſary in a family where there is a maſter, is not denied; but to what purpoſe have a reduplication of liverymen, who are cloathed, and fed, and paid, at free coſt, and have little more

to provide for themſelves but the luxuries of life, while their maſters ſubmit to heavy ſurcharges rather than pay the tax for them? Let all others be ſwept away from their ſtations of parade and idleneſs, as by Queen Elizabeth againſt the famous Spaniſh Armada. QUIZ.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 11.

IN 1793 an emigrant, called Le Comte *de Mantaigne*, formerly an officer in the royal navy of France, went to Ruſſia, by way of Conſtantinople, ſtrongly recommended, by the Prince of Condé, to the Prince of Naſſau, at that time an admiral in the Ruſſian ſervice, and through whom the Count was immediately received by the Empreſs, Catherine II. as captain-lieutenant of the Imperial navy, and very generouſly rewarded for his fidelity to his ſovereign the King of France. This Count was ſoon after found out to be in cloſe correſpondence with the famous Jacobin, *Deſcoches*, embaſſador from the Committee of Public Safety to the Ottoman Porte, to whom he promiſed to contrive to ſet fire to the Ruſſian fleet on the Black Sea, where he had ſolicited to be employed. He was tried, and condemned to be degraded and beheaded on a ſcaffold, but the Empreſs changed the ſentence into confinement for life on an iſland in the White Sea, called *Solowetſky Marqſhi*, not far from the mouth of the river Dwina, where, perhaps, he ſtill lives to atone for his crime — by what a reflecting mind would account a lingering death.

Yours, &c. CAUTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 18.

SIR Edward Griffin, lieutenant-colonel of the Duke of York's regiment of guards (now called the Coldſtream Regiment) in the reign of Charles II. and treaſurer of the chamber to that king, 1664, in reverſion, but not actually till 1679, knighted, and by James II. created Baron Griffin of Braybrook, 1688, retired to France, and was outlawed, and continuing there till 1708, when he was taken on-board a French man of war coming to invade Scotland, condemned, but reſpited, and died in the Tower 1710. He married Lady Eſſex Howard, eldeſt daughter and coheir of James third Earl of Suffolk, and Baron Howard of Walden, who had by her an only ſon, *James*, married to Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Rainsford, of Northamptonſhire; and their eldeſt, only ſurviving ſon, Edward, took his ſeat in the Houſe of Lords as Lord Griffin, 1726, married Mary daughter of Edward Weldon, eſq. governor of Bengal, and, dying without ſurviving iſſue, his two ſiſters became his heirs. Elizabeth married, 1. Henry Grey, of Billingbere, Berks, eſq.; and, 2. John Earl of Portſmouth; and died without iſſue in 1762. Anne married Wm. Whitwell, eſq. of Oundle, and had four ſons: John, the eldeſt, to whom his aunt, Lady Portſmouth, 1749, gave her ſhare of the eſtate at Saffron-Walden, and he, by act of Parliament 20 Geo. II. took the ſurname and arms of Griffin; and ſhe, by will, left him Audley-houſe and demeſnes; and, 1784, his claim to the barony of Howard of Walden was allowed. He died June 25, 1797, and with him the barony of Walden; but the barony of Braybrook, which had been revived in him 1796, devolved on Richard Aldworth Neville Griffin, eſq. of Berkſhire.

Yours, &c. HISTORICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 19.

I DO not recollect hearing that the loſs of Mrs. Montague's good dinner was made up, ſince her death, to the ſooty tribe. Ought not the humanity of thoſe who undertake to alleviate their diſtreſs to have performed that friendly office for (it may be) the laſt time before they ceaſe to exiſt in their corporate capacity? But perhaps a good dinner, or a belly-full, does not enter into the thoughts of thoſe who find themſelves diſappointed in the expectation that the poor would have learned to make cheap ſoup for themſelves, inſtead of looking up to a yearly ſupply of ſomething which they could exchange for *the good creature*. Let us take care that, by over-eagerneſs to better the condition of the poor, we do not put it into their heads that their diſtreſſes are more real than they are.

When the rage or (ſhall we ſay the tyranny) of Incloſure has monopolized every inch of common, ſo that no milk can be had for the poor, ſhall we be amuſed with the milk of human kindneſs in ſubſcriptions to bankers, at the diſpoſal of a committee who know what paſſes in the world only by report at ſecond or third hand? TOMLINS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 5.

WITH ſome difficulty I have diſcovered that the deed enquired for LXXI. 799, is in vol. LXIX. p. 554, I add from the extracts made by Leland, Collect. vol. I. p. 460, out of the Statutes of 21 R. II. that it hath eſtabliſhed that the caſtel of Lions, with the ſeigniory of Bromeſeld and Yale to the caſtel belonging; the caſtel of Chirke, with the ſeigniory of Chirkeland to the ſaid caſtel belonging; the caſtel of Oſwaldeſtreate with the towne well waullid with ſtone, and the hundred, and the xi townes to the ſaid caſtel belonging; the caſtel of Iſabelle with the ſeigniory to the ſame, belonging to the caſtel of Dallilay with the appurtenaunce in the counte of Shropſhire, and the reverſion of the ſeigniory of Cleve, with theyr appurtenances which Edward Erle of Rutland holdeth for terme of his natural life. Al wich townes, caſtelles, and ſeignoryes aforeſaide, were to Richard Erle of Arundel, and wich by force of the judgement given againſt the ſaide Erle yn the ſaid parlement, be forfeit to our ſoveraigne lord the king, ſhaul be from hensforth annexed to the principalite of Cheſtre."

This act, printed in the Rolls of Parliament, vol. III. p. 358, ſtates that "pur l'encreſce & honour de l'eſtat des princes q' ſerront illoeq's & pur eaſe, concord, & tranqnillite de ſes lieges du dit principalite, et des contees de Flynt et Salop, et des ſ'ries q' ſont adjoſtantz a yceelles, ad grantez, ordeinez, et eſtabliz, q' le chaſtel Lyons, ove la ſ'rie de Bromfeld et Yale a ſit chaſtell regardantz, le chaſtel de Chirk ove le ſrie de Chirkeslond a dit chaſtel regardant, le chaſtel de Oſwaldſtre ove la ville bien murre de pere et le hundrede et unze villes a dit chaſtel regardantz, le chaſtell Iſabelle ove le ſ'rie a ycell regardant, et le chaſtel de Dalilcy ove les appurtenances, en le dit de contee de Salop, et le reverſion de la ſ'rie de Clote ove toutz la appurtenances, tous leſ[illegible]rieux chaſtelx, ſ'ries, et villes ſuis dit fuerent a Richard nadgairs conte d' Arundell," &c. &c. C.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

IF Queen Elizabeth's chriſtening baſin was in any other hands than where your correſpondent O. P. heard it is (LXX. 615), you would probably have had a deſcription, if not a drawing, of it before now. In the ſame library is ſaid to be depoſited a parcel of papers, *not to be opened for ſixty years from the depoſition*, and *ſuppoſed* to be thoſe of Archdeacon Blackburn. A *new* catalogue of the library was announced, as printed, in the Monthly Magazine about two months ago; but no farther notice has been taken of it.

Yours, &c. O. P. AGAIN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 19.

IN the parſonage-houſe at Tolpiddle, co. Dorſet, Mr. Hutchins (II. 216, ſecond edit.) gives an inſcription on a chimney-piece, commemorating a vicar, about the middle of the 15th century, whom he ſuppoſes to have had two names, Will. Ewen. q. d. *Bokáler*; i. e. "*qui dicitur*, or, as we now ſpeak, *alias*, Bokaler." Sir Wm. Dugdale in his Baronage, II. 84, ſays, "Thomas Lord Latimer was ſucceeded, 1401, by his brother, Edward Latimer, called alſo *Bochard*." Is this a ſimilar inſtance of two names given to the ſame perſon? D. H.

Mr. URBAN,

LITTLE did I think when I ſubmitted my opinions and ſurmiſes, my doubts and apprehenſions, on the fate of Henry the Seventh's chapel, I ſhould ſo ſoon have occaſion to interrupt the thread of my memoranda by a recital of a far different nature, excited by the late conflagration in the Abbey Church itſelf; a conflagration which, at its firſt appearance, threatened the total deſtruction of the whole pile. Ever ſince I heard of the intended circumſtance of turning Henry's chapel over to the deſtiny of ſurvey, diſſipation, and reſtoration, a foreboding preſentiment poſſeſſed my ſpirits: the gloom has hung ever ſince before my ſight, pervaded my thoughts, and tortured me in each diſturbed ſlumber. Indeed, until this month I delayed making my promiſed ſketches of each particular part of the chapel. With a heavy heart then I began my taſk, and have taken the exterior detail of the upper ſtory. I write now on the moment after my return from ſights of diſmay, terror, and confuſion. It was three o'clock this afternoon *, at entering into the Park from Spring-gardens in order to repair to Weſtminſter, on looking towards the Abbey Church I beheld the ſummit of the lantern, or great tower in the centre of the build-

* July 9.

ing,

ing, one entire blaze of fire. Deſcription can never paint what I felt at this moment; congenial minds can alone conceive the excruciating pang. How I flew down to the Abbey I know not; terrified men and women, ſoldiery both horſe and foot, making at the ſame time one deſtracted route to witneſs that calamity all expected. I paſſed in at Poets Corner, amidſt ruſhing crowds, and armed volunteers. I now ſtood a ſpectator of a ſcene which, while recollection laſts, will unceaſingly dwell with me, even unto my grave. Swords, bayonets, engines, commixing in one dire array. *Fire! Water!* was the general cry. A thouſand voices exclaimed, "Where are the reverend Guardians of the Church, the Architect, the Maſter Maſon, and thoſe who join with him as clerks in truſt?" "All diſperſed; ſome in diſtant parts; others gone, even their relatives could not tell whither; ſome petrified with a ſtupor inexplicable, ſtanding within the portals of their dwellings," were the anſwers returned from every ſide. I then approached near the South great arch of the centre tower, where, at the extremeſt hazard, I became a ſpectator of the full horror. Burning timbers of the roof, and groins (wood) tumbling down in dreadful craſh; wide-ſpreading flames, clouds of ſmoke, rivers of water, all combining to impreſs on each fearful by-ſtander the ſenſations that ſome univerſal diſaſter was near its fatal cruſh. Deſperation then became ſo ſublime, that every one apprehended, if the fire communicated to the apertures leading into the four ſurrounding roofs, or that a ſudden ſhock ſhould be directed to either of the grand cluſters of columns ſupporting the tower, the maſs of the whole ſtructure would fall, and bury in one diſmal ruin the living multitude, and all the noble and royal memorials of this and paſt ages.

In the midſt of this deveſtation I caught by the hand, as it were by an involuntary impulſe, one of the Dignitaries of the Church, who feeling like me the meaſure of the preſent woe, we wailed, we ſent up prayers imploring the Almighty's gracious aid to ſave the Holy temple. He then, with animating words, gave renewed vigour to thoſe generous breaſts *, who, with a concern as if their own exiſtence depended on the ultimate ſucceſs of their efforts, had come forward to ſtay the wide ſpreading calamity. Let me do juſtice likewiſe to the ſervent, the unabating zeal of the College youths, in their part of contributing to the end all had in view, the extinction of the flames. Would I had noticed the entire body of thoſe belonging to the Church alike active! But age, and cautious reaſon, weighed with ſome on this occaſion: their own conſciences will no doubt warrant them in this.

General love and veneration for the ſafety of the edifice had ſo far carried thoſe who conducted the conflict with the raging element, that their never-to-be-forgotten exertions at laſt got the better of its dire effects; and by five o'clock the roof of the lantern, and the greater part of the groins connected with them, had fallen on the pavement, putting an end to the horrid ravage, and the fears of all preſent. Joyous ſmiles took place of deſpairing features; the adored pile was ſaved; and all was well: at leaſt the apparently inevitable deſtruction thus avoided was ſome matter of conſolation.

When I reflect what ſcenes have paſſed within theſe walls, in former days, of majeſty, pomp, and ſplendour, and indeed within my own time; when I have paced the ſolemn aiſles at midnight hour, to aid contemplation on the ſurrounding memorials, guided by the moon's pale light; when I have aſſiſted at the ſacred rites, either of morn or evening ſervice, the funeral *Requiem*, inſtallations ceremonial; when I have heard the "pealing organ blow," through long-drawn vaults, accompanied by 800 voices, and inſtruments making the very foundations vibrate to the ſweet inundation of Handelian ſounds. How was it poſſible to bear the hideous turn given to the ſolemnities of the ſacred fane? The worſt is paſt. Come, gentle Hope, and let my fears have reſt. I will not look on this miſfortune as an earneſt for one more fatal. I need no warnings to induce me to behold the divine fabrick with religious awe, to touch each precious relick either of maſonry or ſculpture with a pious tenderneſs; I never ſhall innovate, take down, or change the appearance of one antient particle; my life has been, and ſtill is devoted to be, the mental guardian of the place. Would I had the

* The moſt conſpicuous character was the Right Hon. William Windham, M. P.

the power to make my advice or recommendation (offered on many occaſions) attended to; but in this reſpect my abilities or my fortune fails me, even below my moſt humble deſires; then perhaps this cataſtrophe had never happened. An Antiquary I; for this I ſcoffs receive, not thanks. Puniſhment has followed. Who has caſt the fatal die? I threw not the baleful chance: yet I participate in all its ſad effects. Cruel neceſſity!

It now becomes proper to ſtate what damage has accrued to the building, as far as my judgement can go; I who have no intereſt to ſerve, but that which appertains to the welfare of the royal ſtructure, and the intereſt I take in communicating to the publick, who in this caſe have a right paramount to all other conſiderations, how fare the Antiquities of England.

On the Monday afternoon following I repaired to the Abbey, and found the only injury the walls of the upper part of the tower had received was the loſs of ſome of the ſtones, taken out to batter down the wood groins (which were ſome feet below.) Through theſe means, as already noticed, the ſafety of the entire ſtructure was enſured. The pavement beneath, nearly in the centre of the choir, has ſuſtained but a partial injury; and the ſtall-work of the choir has ſuffered likewiſe very little. The greateſt miſchance, however, ſeems to have been effected in the North tranſept, as, from the exceſſive ſupply of water, many of the graves fell in; by which, as the ſolid foundation of the church from wall to wall has been cut away time after time, nay to the very columns, to make room for ſuch lucrative repoſitaries, every danger was apprehended, and by the very cutters-away themſelves, who in this inſtance ſtood full of fear and trembling for the effects of that inſecurity they themſelves had wrought. How much we ſhould rejoice in finding no injury has been done to any of the antient works! the lantern being no more than the performance of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, and the choir decorations modern fantaſtic imitations of our antient Architecture: and however the tower is ſituated for a ready communication to the four great roofs of the building, Heaven at this time interfered, and fruſtrated the intent and rage of a fire, which, happening what way it might, either by deſign, accident, or inadvertency, can never be too much guarded againſt in future, or the perpetrators themſelves ſufficiently puniſhed. I was on the roof of the church the Saturday preceding, the hour the ſame as that in which I ſaw the flames burſt forth; and I warned thoſe preſent of the danger likely to enſue from the manner in which a portable furnace was left without any attendant, inſtancing the late fires at Boſton church, Lincolnſhire; Norwich cathedral, Covent garden church, &c. I urged my apprehenſions. My hearers ſmiled at my weakneſs, and thus I left them

HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.

ARCHITECTURAL PROCEEDINGS,

continued from p. 511.

The two ſtair-caſe turrets at the Weſt end of this chapel are taken down, and I am taught to believe they ſome time or other are to be reſtored; but how that is to be done when the originals are no more, I am at a loſs to comprehend. Had one of them been reſtored previous to the other's loſs, ſome probability might then have been of a juſt reſtoration. It was ſaid they were ſo ruinous, that their fall was expected every moment: at this I am inclined to heſitate, as the force uſed to diſunite the ſtone made me, while I ſtood at my work, feel the fabrick ſhake under me. Where was the greateſt fear to be apprehended, to let the turrets retain by a careful repair their ſtations, or by demolition conſign them to oblivion, and do a probable harm to the Chapel itſelf. I have ſedulouſly enumerated what fractures or opened joints are in the building; in the interior I could perceive but one at the South Eaſt angle of the groins. The window and ſpace from buttreſs to buttreſs at this point (externally) is the ſpot fixed upon to be the ſpecimen of reſtoration, ſo as to induce certain great characters by their munificence to further the proſecution of the work. I may let them know at preſent that there is only one large ſtone near the point of the arch of this trial window knocked out; and that, however the diviſion of the lower ſtory (South) has been battered afreſh by the hawling up of ſcaffold poles, they will be all either replaced by new ſtone, or reſtored by means of a ſtucco or cement, which ſtucco or cement, beyond a doubt, will ſtand the teſt of durability, as ſeveral of our late fronted buildings

buildings ſufficiently demonſtrate. I am, I confeſs, of the old ſchool of conſtructure, and think no material ſo applicable or honourable to an edifice raiſed on ſuch a principle as this, bearing the name of our Seventh Henry, as ſtone, good and *durable* ſtone.

My detail of proceedings will, it is intended, be ſo regular and ſo particular, that, although I cannot flatter myſelf I ſhall pleaſe ſome who are not Antiquaries, yet thoſe who are ſo, and others who admire our antient Architecture, to them I am confident my remarks will have that due weight and eſtimation at which I aim. J. C—.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

UNBELIEVERS, who reject the Scripture account of the creation, and adopt the longevity of the patriarchs carried by the confuſed traditions of the Egyptians and Eaſtern nations to a fabulous extent, have availed themſelves of the diſcovery of two zodiacs, one of which M. Burckhardt, in his deſcription of the pyramids of Ghize, p. 218, makes 4000 years old, and carries up 2200 years before our æra; and the other 6000 years old, or 217 years before the creation of the world, according to Petau*. M. Viſconti, a celebrated antiquary of acknowledged information and talents, and whoſe eye, exerciſed on antient monuments, enables him eaſily to diſcern their different age, has determined at firſt ſight that theſe zodiacs are *modern*. At the deſire of M. Sacy, he communicated his thoughts to M. Archer, who has inſerted them at the end of the ſecond volume of the ſecond edition of Herodotus, juſt publiſhed by him at the age of 76, with a reformation of all notes prejudicial to the Chriſtian religion, of the truth of which he takes this opportunity to profeſs himſelf thoroughly convinced, and thus publicly aſking pardon for the errors which he may have hazarded or ſought to propagate.

"The two zodiacs of the temple at Tentyra, or Dendera, in Upper Egypt, are both carved on cielings [*plafonds*]; the largeſt on that of the portico, or pronaos, the ſecond on that of a rectangular building annexed to the temple.

"The great zodiac is divided into two bands, each ſubdivided into two others, one above, the other below. In the upper, which is the broadeſt, are repreſented ſix of the ſigns of the zodiac, intermixed with many ſymbolical figures and a great quantity of little ſtars. A ſeries of 19 boats fills the lower portion of the band, each boat carrying a ſymbolical figure accompanied by a ſquare with an Egyptian inſcription. The other great band contains the ſix Cataſteriſms which remain, and over them are 19 other boats with navigators like the foregoing. The ſigns of the zodiac are ranged in their natural order from right to left, conformable to the order of Egyptian writing; but the ſecond band joining the firſt in the diſpoſition known in Greek palæography by the term *bouſtrephedon*, the figures, in order not to vary the order from right to left, are reverſed, and the boats under them almoſt touch each other at bottom.

"Two great figures of women and other ſymbols ſurround the two bands, and form the frame of the whole zodiac.

"The firſt ſign is the Lion. The Virgin, with the ear of corn, the Balance, the Scorpion, the Sagittarius or centaur, the Capricorn, in the faſhion of the Greek zodiac, fill the firſt band. Aquarius, a young man pouring out water from two vaſes, the Fiſhes, the Ram with the face turned back, the Bull alſo, in the Greek attitude, two Egyptian deities, joining hands, for the Twins, and, laſtly, the ſceptre of Oſi-

* Ripaud goes farther; for, in his "Report of the Commiſſion of Arts on the Antiquities of Upper Egypt," ſpeaking of *Phylæ*, p. 33, he ſays, "The monuments ſeen there are not the firſt which were erected in Egypt, though they were ſituated near the frontiers of antient Ethiopia. This conjecture proceeds from obſerving, that, in the collection of materials for the conſtruction of the temples, a very great uſe has been made of blocks of ſtone, covered with hieroglyphicks, &c.; which, bearing no apparent mark of deſtruction, muſt be the remains of temples that have fallen before no other power than that of Time. *They therefore ſeem to ſuggeſt a generation of monuments which would throw back the conſtruction of the firſt buildings to an epocha anterior to that which the Chriſtians aſſign to the creation of the world.*"—"The temples of Denderah and Eſnè are the moſt recent edifices; and the zodiacs which decorate the ceilings repreſent the ſtate of the heavens at the diſtance of 4800 years previous to the time when we beheld it." p. 10. He ſpeaks, p. 45, of a zodiac at Eſnè (one of the *four* remaining), and ſeveral ſigns of the zodiac on the ceiling of a temple a league and a half N. W. from Eſnè.

ris,

ris, ſurmounted by a hawk inſtead of the Crab *, are the ſigns of the lowet band.

"It has been ſuppoſed that the zodiac beginning with the Lion pointed out a very remote epoch, in which this ſign was ſolſtitial, and that this might be the date of the monument. This hypotheſis is not maintainable, there being, in the zodiac itſelf, proofs to the contrary, which ſhew, alſo, that the relation of the ſigns to the ſeaſons of the year was not different from that which we know for the Greek Cataſteriſms. The Balance, the ſymbol of the Equinox, is in its place, and follows the Lion, after the interval of a ſingle Cataſteriſm, which could not have been the caſe had the Lion been ſolſtitial. The overflowing of the Nile is marked by the figure of Iſis on a boat †, accompanied by another deity, and ſprinkling water from two veſſels. Theſe figures are incloſed in the ſpace aſſigned to the Cataſteriſm, which anſwers to the Crab; and it is known that the annual overflowing of this river happens at the beginning of the Summer. The ſymbol of the Conſtellation, Sothis, or the Dog-ſtar, occurs alſo in the ſame Dodecatemorion. Beſides the Balance, which is not within the claws of the Scorpion, the Sagittarius, in form of a Centaur, with four feet of a horſe, the reſemblance of moſt of theſe ſigns to thoſe of the Greeks proves that the zodiac was executed, not only at a time when the opinions of the Greeks were not foreign to the Egyptians, but alſo at a time which does not go back ſo far as the higheſt epoch of the Greek aſtronomy.

"I am almoſt convinced that this work muſt have been executed in that ſpace of time in which the moveable [*vague*] Thoth, or beginning of the moveable [*vague*] Egyptian year, which was alſo the ſacerdotal year, anſwered to the ſign of Leo, which fell out nearly from the year 12 to the year 132. If the opinion of Nauze ‡, who admits a fixed year in Egypt from the reign of Alexander the Great, and places the beginning of this year on the 11th day of Auguſt, Julian proleptic, were better demonſtrated, one might then aſſign to this zodiac a more antient date.

"The outer cornice of the ſame portico has a great Greek inſcription, which M. Denon could not poſſibly copy, but which would throw light on the preſent queſtion. It muſt not, however, be concealed, that the Greek inſcription over the gate of the outer circuit of the ſame temple contains Roman names, and mentions a Cæſar, who muſt be Auguſtus or Tiberius §.

"As to the little zodiac ‖, it gives the idea of a planiſphere being cut within a great circle inſcribed in a ſquare ſegment of a rectangular cieling. There all the ſigns, which alſo ſucceed each other in their natural order from right to left, though leſs regularly diſpoſed, are nearly characterized in the ſame manner, and intermixed with the ſame ſymbols as in the great zodiac. The heads of the figures are turned to the centre, their feet to the circumference of the circle. The four points which mark the ſolſtices and equinoxes are thoſe which anſwer to the four points of the circle that come cloſeſt to the ſides of the ſquare. It appears by the diſpoſition of the other ſculptures which adorn this ſame cieling, that the beginning of the zodiac is at the Balance, or at that part of theſe four principal

* This, however, is out of place, being between Aries and Taurus, or before Leo. Ed.

† Plutarch (de Iſ. & Oſ. p. 364, C. D.) tells us, the Egyptians gave the Sun and Moon, *i. e.* Oſiris and Iſis, a boat, and not a chariot.

‡ "On the Egyptian Calendar," part II. on the Solar year of the Egyptians, called the Alexandrian. Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres and Inſcriptions, vol. XVI. Memoires, pp. 175, 179, & ſeq.

§ The purport of it is, the erection of a *Propylæum* to Iſis, in the 31ſt year of Cæſar, in the *Auguſtan Thouth*. ΘΩΥΘ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΙ; not, as Denon, *the College of Prieſts, to the Empreſs*. Edit.

‖ I had conceived that this little zodiac was that found at Eſnè; but M. Viſconti ſet me right. "It is true," ſays he, "travellers ſpeak of a zodiac diſcovered at Eſnè, a place in Upper Egypt, ſuppoſed to anſwer to the antient Latopolis." But I ſay nothing about it; becauſe I have received no drawing of it(*). The two zodiacs which I take notice of are both in the ſame temple at Dendera, the antient Tentyra, of which I have ſeen tolerable good drawings, but made in haſte by M. Denon on the ſpot. Denon, p. 148, deſcribes the zodiac at Eſnè, and drew ſome of its ſigns. See our vol. LXXII. p. 839. Of this at Tentyra, ibid. p. 930. Only the leſſer zodiac at Tentyra is engraved in Denon's Voyage.

(*) It does not appear that any was made.

points which is neareſt the beginning of the year.

"The irregular diſpoſition of the ſigns, which lead us to ſuppoſe that Virgo is the firſt: and then we muſt conſider this zodiac as having reſpect to the fixed Alexandrian year, which took place after the reign of Auguſtus, and began Aug. 29 *.

"The 12 cataſteriſms are not placed at the edge of the circle but within it, and a little crouded together. The circumference all round is filled with 36 ſymbolical figures, analogous to thoſe which appear in the boats under the great zodiac; which figures, in my opinion, are no more than 36 *decans*, genii who preſide over every ten degrees of the zodiac, well known by antient books of aſtrology and ſome ſcarce monuments.

The two boats which exceed this number in the great zodiac probably relate to the days Epagomenes [Intercalatory], and to ſome tutelary genius of the whole year. One of theſe two boats precedes the other 36, and carries a deity with a hawk's head. The 38th, which cloſes the march, is the only one that contains many figures.

"It ſhould be obſerved, that the architecture of the temple at Tentyra, though in the Egyptian ſtyle, and even ſeveral of the hieroglyphics carved on its walls, preſent undoubted relations of analogy with the arts of Greece."

Viſconti, Par. May 8, 1801.

M. Viſconti explained his reaſons for referring the zodiac to the fixed Alexandrian year as follows:

"1. Though this fixed year, according to M. de la Nauze, related only to Alexandria, it is to be remembered that Alexandria gave the law to all Egypt, which was all under the power of the Ptolemies; and that a ſingular mixture of Greek cuſtoms and Egyptian rites got ground, every day, more and more. We ſee this ſtrange confuſion at Memphis; and the irrefragable teſtimony of the inſcription, copied by Dugua, puts it out of doubt †. This ſyſtem may the rather be adopted in regard to the zodiacs, as they ſhew in the cleareſt manner a mixture of the mythology and arts of Greece with the religion and arts of antient Egypt; and that, in ſhort, they may have been executed by order of the Alexandrian kings, and by Greek artiſts in that capital of Egypt.

"2. I was of opinion that we muſt not entirely exclude this ſecond conjecture, for the ſake of reſerving a reſource for explaining theſe zodiacs, even ſhould the Greek inſcription on the entablature of the portico, which M. Denon could not copy, belong to one of the Ptolemies ‡. It is true that the inſcription on the outer circuit mentions Roman emperors; but this may not have been the caſe with the inſcription which has not yet been copied, and which ſurely will one day be read and copied. I am of opinion that it is better to be more reſerved, and decline a peremptory deciſion, as it appears to me that an Antiquary may, from the deſigns of M. Denon, ſafely pronounce that the temple at Tentyra cannot be anterior to the conqueſt of Alexander; but we have not ſufficient authority to affirm, without further proof, that this temple was abſolutely built under the Romans. Let us then wait till the principal inſcription is better known. If it preſents the name of any king of the Lagidæ, theſe zodiacs will furniſh a new proof of M. la Nauze's opinion on the fixed Alexandrian year under the Ptolemies; which, notwithſtanding its probability, has been vigorouſly attacked by M. Freret §."

This commentary of M. Viſconti is admirably confirmed by our countryman, the Rev. S. Henley, in his illuſtration of this zodiac, which he ſhews, by an elaborate chronological detail ‖,

* I have propoſed the fixed Alexandrian year poſterior to the conqueſt of Egypt by Auguſtus, in order to explain the beginning of the year by Virgo, which may be ſuppoſed to be pointed out in the little zodiac. I have done this only to make the two zodiacs correſpond to the ſame year; but, if the great zodiac can have reference to a fixed year under the Ptolemies, then we may explain the little one by the Moveable Thoth, which will anſwer wonderfully to the ſame epoch. But I think it more probable that this leſſer zodiac (confuſed as I obſerve it is) was arranged ſimply with its references to the points of the ſolſtices and equinoxes, without regard to the commencement of the civil year.

† Qu. Is this the *Roſetta* inſcription now in the Britiſh Muſeum? EDIT.

‡ Denon was of opinion that it contained a later dedication, by one of the governors of the province for the Ptolemies. Ripaud mentions one to a Ptolemy and his queen, at Kous; ſimilar ones at Dendera, Koum Ombos, and Gaiveſſharkies. EDIT.

§ Mem. de l'Acad. des Inſc. & B. L. XVI. Mem. p. 303, & ſeq.

‖ See it in the Monthly Magazine for November, 1802, p. 295.

to

to have been conſtituted, as well as the temple itſelf, in the 31ſt year of Auguſtus, when the Roman year, reformed by Julius Cæſar, was made, by Auguſtus, the ſtandard of the Egyptian. To this refers the inſcription over the outer or Southern portal of this temple, the two concluding words of which mean, ſimply, *On the ſacred* (or Auguſtan) *Thoth*.

Macrizi, in his deſcription of Egypt, calls this temple of Dendera "*a wonderful edifice*, having 180 windows: each day the ſun enters by one of them, and the next day by the following, till at length it reaches the laſt, and then returns, in a contrary direction, to that in which it began." Theſe windows Vanſleb conſidered as *double*.

Yours, &c. H. D.

The Purſuits of Architectural Innovation. No. LXIII.

SALISBURY *continued.*

ON the Weſt ſide of the Cloſe is a range of antient houſes, in the centre of which, and fronting the Weſt end of the Cathedral, ſtands the Deanery. They have all ſubmitted to take the ſmatterings of the ſeveral ſtyles of buildings pervading our architectural hemiſphere for a century paſt. They ſtill, however, ſhew out much conſequence; and the Deanery in particular has, in retaining many of the original finiſhings belonging to our former religious habitations. On the Eaſt ſide of the Cloſe is the Biſhop's Palace; the principal front bears to the North. This is the remains of a noble elevation; it gives at preſent a centrical body and two wings. The left wing is entire, conſiſting of many buttreſſes, a door of entrance, windows, and a beautiful ſtair caſe turret of Henry the Seventh's mode. The right wing, till of late, was alſo perfect: but the genius of Innovation ſtirred up an Architect* (now no more) to try his hand at *improvement*; and he has ſucceeded in the true ſpirit of the Fantaſtic Order, by deſigning a porch; a porch on which he has crammed the blinking ſemblances of a pointed *window* (not a door), pinacles *ſpringing* out of columns, *pateræ* compartments, and a common modern ſquare-headed door-way; in ſhort, a complete *caricatura* of the architecture of the neighbouring Church. The body of this Palace has been totally changed to the ſtyle of Charles the Second's reign: a ſtyle ſignifying nothing but inſipidity, and a blind departure from that perfect harmony of building ſo predominant in our antient works.

When I ſtood on the ſpot heretofore bearing the famous Bell-tower, I caſt about for ſome cauſe to help my wandering ſenſe why that object was levelled with the ground. It could not be to obtain a ſpace for the planting of a few Lombardy poplars, as the ſite has been again built on; a few huts now rearing their paltry roofs where once ſtood this one of the glories of the City. It could not be for an open view of the Cathedral, as lofty rows of elms entirely ſhut out any diſtant proſpect of this ſort. For what purpoſe then was the downfall brought about? Intereſt? Intereſt could not go far in the inducement; for what avail old wrought ſtones, timber, lead, in an account of monies, mounting up to things of price, a conſequential ſum? Among my liſt of regrets I have ſet this memorandum; "Did not ever draw a view of the Bell tower at Saliſbury." Brother Price comes me then in good ſtead, with his elevations of this ſubject. Eaſton's view of the North ſide of the Cathedral has it too. Much information hence is derived; yet in ſuch information how much lamentation is to be found. Muſt Antiquity-lovers be the only ſufferers on theſe occaſions of deva[illegible]ation? Believe me, no. Antiquity-haters will have their hour of contrition. Deep, then, let the impulſe fall; let it wrankle into the very heart's core; give to them full meaſure, Retribution.

The Cathedral. I firſt ſurveyed the Cloiſters, which are on the South ſide of the Church; the exterior of them to the Weſt runs on a line with the Weſt front of the Cathedral; and is a vaſt length of wall, made out by a regular diſpoſure of buttreſſes, and a rich compartmented parapet. There is one doorway in the range, through which I entered into the Cloiſters themſelves. The North Cloiſter, by a peculiar circumſtance unparalleled in all other Cathedrals, ſtands detached from the South wall of the nave, whereby an avenue is obtained; for what purpoſe originally intended I am not prepared to ſay; but it is at preſent of much ſervice in being made the "*rubbiſh*" repoſitory of the religious pile. Here let the infatuated Antiquary, like me,

* Sir Robert Taylor.

me, pore out for broken painted glaſs, funeral trophies of helmets, gauntlets, and banners; parts of rifled tombs, ſculptured grave ſtones, enriched paving tiles, and all the "off-ſcowerings" of profeſſional improvers. Let me haſte from this firſt ſcene of torture, Oblivion, ſave me! I found the Cloiſters in good hands; Reparation was the word, though ſlow the hammers told each "nick" of progreſs. No matter; it is "Church work," and that is enough. But I will give praiſe where praiſe is really due: the reſtoration of ſuch parts as are decayed ſeem tolerably correct. How happens this? Why indeed, the poor men had no other ſuperintendant than the common plodding maſter-maſon of the place, who never heard perhaps how much a man ſhews his abilities, when he ſubſtitutes his own whims for thoſe of the original model, which he had been "commanded" to copy.

My nerves were now in right tone, and I chearily ſung out the Lauds, as they occur in the Old Sarum Breviary, beginning "*Preco dici jam ſonet.*" Let the herald of the day (Genius of Antiquity in *my* reading) now raiſe his voice," &c. My notes, being not very harſh or unmuſical, ſounded through the vaulted aiſles: maſonic hammers with willing force lay huſhed by, to hear the enlivening hymn. On I went:

"*Solvit polum caligine,*
Hoc omnis errorum chorus
Viam nocendi deſerit."

Drive darkneſs from the Heavens,
And at the ſame time all the tribe of errors (innovators)
Deſert the paths of deſtruction, &c.

In this happy mood I found myſelf in the avenue leading to the Chapter-houſe, which is ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of the Cloiſters. Delightful introduction, all elegance, all charm; the harbinger to a place emphatically ſtyled "Paradiſe!" Nothing can be more appropriate, for here no monſter alteration has ever ſet his claws; all is as the pious founders left it, unchanged, and fixed in its firſt, would I might ſay everlaſting ſeat; but that is a wiſh bordering on the preſumptuous, and at this hour of novelty it may be thought ſomewhat profane. As I looked through the double door of entrance, what an enraptured aſſemblage of elevated columned receſſes, with ſeats deſigned for thoſe who ſat in religious council; coſtume heads, baſſo-relievo's, painted windows (too many of them diſpoiled of their tranſparent ſhew,) and that maſterpiece of art the centre cluſter of columns ſupporting the ſpringing of every groin, ſo as to enſure their ſafe return to each angular cluſter of columns at every cant of the divine room. The armorial pavement, a pleaſing diſpoſure, aſſimilating itſelf to the wayward turn of the octangular deſign. Is not the proportion of every part true? the widths, heighths, and every enrichment conſummate in beauty and elegance? is not the eye loſt in the ſweet delirium? Architecture, here thy ſway is potent, is ſupreme, at leaſt to me. In this delightful reſignation to a power ſo mighty, my tranſport was ſomewhat broke in upon by the entry of one of the Dignitaries: goodneſs and a benign mind beamed on his brow; he ſaw my rapture, and he expreſſed how much he partook of the ſame ſenſations whenever he viſited the place; but his participation was certainly of a more rational turn than mine, tempered by "Moderation, grace divine." My portion was Enthuſiaſm, grace unhallowed! "See you," he cried, "yon iron bars, which horizontally lay from every angle, and unite in a circular band round the centre cluſter of columns?" "Yes, Reverend Sir," I anſwered, "and, as I have been credibly informed, ſet up there 100 years paſt with an intent, by ſome wiſe ſurvey, to give ſecurity to the building. A deformity they are beyond a doubt, their dark lines obſtructing the curvatures of the groins in each particular view; yet protection is a thing moſt to be deſired in a caſe of this ſort." "Ay, ay," the reverend Sir returned, "but what ſay you to the opinion of that ingenious Architect, to whom our Church ſtands indebted for its preſent improved ſtate? Why, man, he has given us leave to take all thoſe bars down, as he poſitively declares, they are not now, nor never were of any uſe."

It would be quite irrelevant to this account to recite the ſymptoms of my ſurprize and aſtoniſhment created by the information of ſo bold a propoſal; founded, no doubt, on mature inveſtigation, and profound judgement.

After this our conference my haſte (you, my kind reader, may call it deſire, if you pleaſe) was ſo extreme to draw the views, detail of parts, &c. of this Chapter houſe, that, thinking merely

merely at first to pass a day or two on such endeavour, I soon absolutely found (not to be accounted for) that I had run through a fortnight's study before my thread of imitation was wound up. "For what purpose this waste of time?" you may also ask. Enquiring friend, conscience! conscience! nothing more. Remember all men have their hours of penitence; and I had many pangs to do away, which, I weakly perhaps considered, such my devotion by faithful drawings might in some measure alleviate. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, July 7.*

YOUR vol. LXIII. p. 821, contains an engraving of the old epitaph at Fishbourne (co. Sussex) which T. S. says "you may depend on to be correct;" but, I apprehend that the last three letters of the second line (represented as imperfect) are miscopied and erroneous. I viewed the stone in October 1801, and then read that part of the inscription GNTM (the last stroke of the N forming the upright of the T), an abbreviation of the word *gentleman*; which makes the sense compleat. The union of Latin and English in one epitaph is not altogether unusual, as appears by the following on a brass in Pulborough church, in the same county:

"Hic iacent Edmundus Wille, gentleman, qui obiit in vigilia Simonis et Jude Ao. D'ni MCCCCLiii°. Et Matilda Ux. eius. obiit die A° D'ni MCCCCC° qu° a'iabus propicietur Deus. Amen*.

Pennant, in his Journey from London to the Isle of Wight, vol. II. p. 2, says; "We were told, that in the night is frequently seen a lambent flame beyond Folkestone church; possibly a sulphureous exhalation spitting at times out of the Earth." May I beg a farther confirmation of this phænomenon from some of your Kentish correspondent, as I am led to fear the inquisitive Naturalist was rather imposed on; and that the extraordinary appearance is occasioned by the *flashing* (as it is called) of the smugglers, who make signal to each other by firing a little gunpowder in the pan of a pistol, or by striking sparks from a flint and steel. I shall be glad to hear that Mr. Pennant is correct, and make this enquiry solely for the purpose of coming at the truth.

A perpetual motion, discovered by Mr. Ashman of Horsley (co. Glouc.) was announced in vol. LXX. p. 1128, by T. D. Fosbrooke. Your readers would doubtless be much gratified by an account of this invention, and to learn that it has been applied to any purposes of general utility.

WILLIAM HAMPER.

* See Topographer, vol. IV. p. 355.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, July 16.*

"— No monument, inscription, stone,
His race, his form, his name almost unknown." POPE.

YOUR correspondent's proposal, p. 399, for erecting a monument in memory of Savage, well entitles him to the applause of the friends to departed merit. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished; and in which the desires of many correspond with his own.

The works of that eminently unfortunate bard have ever been in universal estimation; and though his moral character has been censured, perhaps too severely, Dr. Johnson (to his eternal honour) has done justice to his memory in the account of his life, &c.

I could not permit your correspondent's laudable effort in the cause of neglected merit to pass unnoticed. I sincerely wish his proposal every success, and will readily contribute in support of it as soon as a subscription commences for that purpose. E. L.

Mr. URBAN, *July 17.*

THE following extract from "A Short Review of the several Pamphlets and Schemes that have been offered to the Publick in relation to the building of a Bridge at Westminster, by John James, of Greenwich, 1736," 8vo. p. 16, may be acceptable to your etymological readers; who thence may trace the barbarous phrase of "*starlings*" at London bridge.

"It is very probable that the *stallings* (as I chuse to call them, our workmen after the Normans having perhaps taken the name from the French word *crèche*, which signifies a manger or crib in a stall) may have been much enlarged since the first building of the bridge, and the foundations of the piers might certainly have been made very secure without so unreasonable and unnecessary an extent as has since been given them; but as to the size of the piers themselves, I am apt to think the founders of the bridge had some reasons to make them so, of which we are not now masters, no more than we are why they made the extent of the arches so irregular and different one from another, though the latter might be owing perhaps to the different goodness of the ground they had to work on, or to what remained of the piling of the former wooden bridge which they might make serviceable in laying the foundations of the stone bridge." T. R.

109. *A rough Sketch of Modern Paris; or, Letters on Society, Manners, Public Curiosities and Amusements, in that Capital. Written during the last Two Months of* 1801, *and the first Five of* 1802.

THE writer, who obtained his Majesty's licence to visit France in order to ascertain his claim to a legacy left him at Paris, was delayed in obtaining a French passport till the signing of the preliminaries of peace gave him the desired opportunity. He professes to divest himself, as much as possible, of every prejudice; yet cannot flatter himself he is absolutely free from a partiality to his own country. To Chantilly, bad roads and beggars present themselves on every side; the ruins of churches and country-seats remind him, in every village, of the destructive excesses committed during the Revolution. Turnpikes are numerous and expensive; and it is still necessary to make a previous bargain before the horses are taken from the carriage, to prevent impositions and disputes. At Chantilly all but the *petit chateau* and the stables is pulled down. The great front of the Thuilleries is improved, and the Louvre laid open, by pulling-down houses. Artists of both sexes were employed in making good copies of the principal paintings. Maria Cosway devotes one copper-plate to each of the 57 grand divisions or compartments of which the gallery of the Musée Nationale at present consists, and to extend the design with it. The celebration of the signing of the preliminaries appears to have been marred by as heavy rain in Paris as in London. The grand scene of illumination was accompanied with a ridiculous pantomime, intended to represent the horrors of war and the happiness of peace, under a colonnade. "What astonished me most the whole day was, the dead calm which prevailed among the spectators. They looked on, walked about, and seemed entertained with the shows exhibited; but no cries of triumph, no shouts of joy, expressed the public satisfaction. The apathy which prevails in this country on all public events, and which has succeeded to the fever of popular violence, is strikingly apparent on all occasions, but on none more than this." (p. 49.) At this *spectacle*, which he went over on purpose to see, Mr. Clarke, of Hitchin priory, after languishing three weeks in agony, lost his life by falling from a scaffold, as recorded in our vol. LXXI. p. 1157. Conversation at Paris is confined to a certain creed, or string of opinions, which it would be deemed ill manners to dissent from. Society appears to consist of three divisions: the antient *noblesse*, who confine themselves to the houses of such of their body as are still rich enough to give assemblies; the governmental set, or constituted authorities; and the "*parvenus*, or *nouveaux riches*," who have enriched themselves during the general wreck of private fortunes and public credit; but several respectable merchants, bankers, and other commercial persons, are unjustly confounded with these, and held up to public contempt, under the general name of *fournisseurs*, or contractors. Our author was assured that the old proprietors still hold two-thirds of the landed property of France, though their incomes are diminished by heavy taxes, loss of their woods and feudal rights and hereditary public offices, and the present law of descent, by which all children inherit equally. It is astonishing to hear that an English lady, every way unexceptionable in rank and character, was refused admittance into the parties of the *noblesse*—on pretence that the emigrants were not well treated by the gentry of London. The Second and Third Consuls give splendid parties and dinners: the third class, if not the most elegant or the most esteemed, is at least the most luxurious; of which an instance is given in the fitting-up of a house formerly the residence of a minister of state, now of a couple of whom the husband is 60, and the lady 20.

Letter V. describes the opening of the legislative body in the hall of the *Palais Bourbon*, and the high idea the French express of Marquis Cornwallis, and the mean opinion of their own legislators.

Abbé Sicard's institution for teaching the deaf and dumb is a wonderful and successful invention. He considers the English language as the most simple, reasonable, and natural in its construction; and his pupils, as they began to learn the means of conveying their thoughts by writing, were constantly guilty of *Anglicisms*; it was difficult to make them lay aside idioms purely English, and still more to teach them those peculiar to the French.

A *tea* or evening party of the old *nobleſſe* is repreſented as horridly dull and pedantic, decrying Shakſpeare as a poet, and Mr. Fox as an orator.

Bonaparte, whom our author had a full view of at a review of 10,000 men, is deſcribed as of a complexion uncommonly ſallow, countenance expreſſive but ſtern, figure little but well made, and his whole perſon, like the mind which it contains, ſingular and remarkable. He compares him to Kemble the actor: his picture at the review, exhibited in Piccadilly, and his buſt in Seve china, are his beſt repreſentations. His guards are the handſomeſt men, ſcarcely any leſs than ſix feet high, and handſomely cloathed; not ſo the regiments of the line.

At the *tribunate*, in the *ci-devant* Palais Royal, Portalis introduced the propoſed project of civil laws, in a ſpeech of near an hour and a half, without notes or heſitation, explaining the principles and heads of the code with preciſion; clear and intelligible in every part of his ſpeech, he was frequently extremely eloquent. He particularly recommended a ſyſtem of laws correſponding with thoſe of other nations, and which ſhould ſtrengthen the ties of matrimony, and the ſecurity of domeſtic happineſs. Among the many ſtrong expreſſions with which his ſpeech abounded was the following, which cannot be too deeply imprinted on the minds of modern reformers: "To love the world at large, it may be truly ſaid that we ought, firſt, to love our own country; but he who begins with loving the world at large will probably end in not loving any country. Philoſophy has done its duty; it is for you, citizen legiſlators, to diſcharge yours. Philoſophy begins the happineſs of man; but it is Legiſlation which completes it." (p. 88.) Portalis is a man of grave, reſpectable appearance, about 50 years old, and ſo ſhort-ſighted as to be nearly blind. The talent diſplayed on this occaſion was by no means equal to the dignity of the ſubject in queſtion, or worthy the aſſembly in which it was diſcuſſed. The ſpeeches, being all previouſly written down, had no reference to the arguments uſed in the debate; nor were the galleries crowded.

At a ſubſcription-ball our author was ſtruck with the "naked necks, naked backs, and the form ſcarcely concealed by a tranſparent petticoat, which left nothing to the powers of fancy." Aſtoniſhed at the decency with which the very indecent dance, the Walſe, was danced by the young Pariſians, who, placing their arms round the uncovered perſons of the handſomeſt women in the room, yet had ſufficient command of themſelves not to ſhock either their partners or the company, by being guilty of the ſlighteſt impropriety, an elderly lady, to whom he expreſſed his ſurprize at this extraordinary forbearance, ſaid, "Believe me, ſir, our young men ſee all this with the moſt perfect indifference." (p. 96.) In this, the effect of expoſure is, that it rather creates diſguſt than excites deſires, or the Spartan morality to reſtrain the paſſions. "What a leſſon does this remark hold out to the fair ſex of every deſcription! That female is not leſs deficient in coquetry, and in the art of commanding the affections of men, than in every principle of decency, who wantonly expoſes to the common gaze of paſſing curioſity thoſe attractions which are only valuable as long as the ſight of them is the exclusive privilege of a favourite lover. The libertine, if he at firſt looks on with admiration, ſoon ceaſes to care for that which every eye may behold; and apathy, united to contempt, is the ſentiment which ſucceeds to paſſion." (p. 96.)

"What an extraordinary place is the Palais Royal! There is nothing like it in any town in Europe. I remember hearing an Engliſh epicure once obſerve, that, 'as ſoon as the peace took place, he would give himſelf the happineſs of paſſing ſix weeks in the Palais Royal, without going out of its gates.' Certainly, if a man be contented with ſenſual pleaſures, there is not one which he may not gratify within the walls of this building." (p. 99.)

The inſtitution for the relief of the blind promiſes to be of equal uſe with that for the deaf and dumb, as they are rendered capable of employments, ſuch as thoſe of writing and printing. The great plate-glaſs manufactory, which ſuffered ſeverely during the Revolution, is now daily recovering its former proſperity.

The ſavage of Aveyron was pronounced, by Dr. Pinel, an ideot born, not ſuſceptible of ſenſibility or inſtruction; but he expreſſed the opinion with conſiderable doubt. Dr. Itard, phyſician

phyſician to the deaf and dumb inſtitution, thought differently, and determined to make the education of this deſerted child, of 11 or 12 years, his particular ſtudy. He ſucceeded ſo far, in 9 months, as to believe that, from the ſucceſs already obſerved, his education is poſſible, if not already certain; and that, by a mark about his neck, his life was attempted in infancy, and then expoſed for dead in a wood.

At the Theatre François the tragedies of Racine, Corneille, and Voltaire, are conſtantly acted, and the beſt comedies. The roaring declamation of the tragic actors is extremely offenſive; the violence of their action may be miſtaken for bombaſt, and the perpetual motion of their features for grimace. Neither Talma nor La Fond, Madame Petit nor Mademoiſelle Volney, would be ſuffered on the Engliſh ſtage. Madame Bourgoign is a beautiful young girl of 16, with a fine expreſſive countenance, graceful figure, clear and articulate voice, ſimple and unaffected manner, ſtrong and impreſſive, without being unnatural, repreſentation of the different paſſions; her dreſs elegantly ſimple, and her deportment truly correct. Of the comic actors and actreſſes our traveller ſpeaks more favourably; but Moliere is out of faſhion. The company, except on a firſt repreſentation of a new piece, go in undreſs; and the houſe is lighted by one ſolitary luſtre of patent lamps. "If the French theatres are leſs lively than the Engliſh, they are infinitely more orderly; and I never remember to have ſeen any thing like a diſpute or riot at any of the *ſpectacles*. Women of a certain deſcription do not ply for cuſtom, and are rarely ſeen, except at the "Theatre de Montauſier," in the Palais Royale." (p. 122.) The ſtage-box, ornamented with ſcarlet cloth, richly embroidered, is reſerved for the family of the Firſt Conſul, but he generally occupies a little *loge grillé*, or ſhaded box, in which he cannot be ſeen, immediately under the larger one, in which Madame Bonaparte often ſits. The opera affords amuſement decidedly unequalled to thoſe who are contented with ſplendid exhibition, graceful attitude, and extraordinary agility. In addition to the beſt figurantes in Europe, and the moſt ſtriking decorations, it boaſts ſome very ſuperior dancers. If the French *ballet* has a decided advantage over the Engliſh, it ariſes from the great art and neatneſs with which they contrive to fill the ſtage. The lighting is equally defective with the other houſes; the whole amuſement conſiſts in the dancing, which, notwithſtanding the extraordinary degree of perfection to which it is carried, does not ſufficiently repay you for the *ennui* of hearing the hoarſe ſcreaming of execrable ſingers, and for the fatigue of being three or four hours locked up in a hot and gloomy theatre, where the moſt ſolemn ſilence prevails, and even a whiſper is inſtantly called to order. A ſentimental comedy, taken from Fielding's "Tom Jones," is neither ill written nor ill acted; but the ridiculous uſe of the following expreſſion, "Tom, mon cher Tom," in the midſt of a very pathetic ſcene, had ſuch an effect on our author's muſcles that he could not recover his gravity for the reſt of the evening. The French have a moſt extraordinary aptitude to make miſtakes in tranſlating and adopting our Engliſh appellations. In a ſerious drama, or in a novel, taken from our language, the vulgariſm of addreſſing a young lady by the name of "Miſs" is retained in France; and the abſurd manner in which the word is pronounced, united to the coarſe familiarity of the expreſſion, often deſtroys the effect of the beſt-imagined paſſages *. In the ſame manner, "Mrs." inſtead of being tranſlated "Madame," is written "Miſtriſs;" and if "a Lord William" or "a Lord Charles" is mentioned, he is ſure to be called, in the next page, "Le Chevalier Baronet," &c. A reſpectable old ſteward receives the childiſh name of "Dick;" a heroine is "Miſs Peggy;" and a renowned warrior "Sir Jack," or "Admiral Billy." (p. 127.)

"Beſides the ſix principal theatres moſt frequented and moſt central, ſeveral others, ſcattered about the town, are full every night. The actors at the "Theatre des jeunes Artiſtes" are really young beginners; and, from the *promiſing* appearance of three or four of the female performers, none of whoſe ages exceed 16, it is to be feared this theatre is a nurſery for other places beſides the play-houſe. There are ſeve-

* We remember to have heard the French priſoners in ſome of the barracks make the ſame fooliſh application of the term "Miſs." EDIT.

ral exhibitions on horſemanſhip, on the plan of Aſtley; a curious optical deception, called "La Phantaſmagorie de Robertſon," where a ventriloquiſt, named Fitzjames, gives a moſt admirable imitation of the meeting of a Jacobinical club, and you really imagine that the demagogues of thoſe bloody days are ſtill haranguing, with all the abſurdity and madneſs which characterized them."

"*Le Texier* read *La Partie de Chaſſe de Henri IV.* to a crowded audience, but with ſtrong apparent fear; his hand trembled, the ſweat dropt from his brow, his voice faultered, and in ſome ſcenes he forgot material paſſages, and, though much applauded, he was but little admired, and our traveller was more than commonly diſappointed. The moſt unbounded applauſes teſtified the approbation of the audience at thoſe paſſages which were formerly in the mouths of every one. A perſon unacquainted with Paris would have been apt to conclude, from what paſſed this evening, that the French were all Royaliſts. But it muſt be remembered, that, in the firſt place, the greateſt part of thoſe aſſembled on this occaſion were drawn there by their particular ſentiments; ſecondly, that any thing new, no matter what, is ſure to be well received; and, laſtly, that Henry IV, beſides being the favourite of the ladies of all parties, was, at the beginning of the Revolution, conſidered as a kind of popular character, whom even the moſt violent Democrats held up to public admiration. He was likewiſe a military hero; and, after all, there is nothing ſo much eſteemed in France as martial merit. Perhaps it was this part of his character which induced Gen. Moreau to attend the reading of a play of which ſo renowned a warrior was the ſubject." (p. 134.) A lady of conſiderable talents, but particularly famed for the richneſs of her fancy, ſet off his converſation talents, which no one ever before heard of.

"How ſtrange a nation are the French! the more I ſee of them, the more I find it difficult to diſcover their real ſentiments. I am rather inclined to think that they have no decided political opinions at all; and that their paſſions, the faſhion of the day, or the accidental humour of the moment, make them, at one time, new and viſionary Republicans, and, at another, quiet, ſubmiſſive, unreflecting tools of the ruling power, whatever it may be." (p. 186.)

At the houſe of an army-contractor, of the claſs of the *nouveaux riches*, whoſe wife is one of the "elegantes" of the new ſet, are to be ſeen ſome of the ſpoils of the Thuilleries. "I ſaw, this evening, for the firſt time, Gen. Berthier: he is a little man, plainly dreſſed, with cropt hair; his countenance is expreſſive when he ſpeaks; but his figure is diminutive, and his appearance by no means military. He is extremely polite, gentlemanly, and affable. I am told he is by birth *gentilhomme*; and, by his manner, it is eaſy to ſee that he muſt have paſſed the early part of his life in good company." (p. 139.)

"At a ball given by a perſon formerly of very high rank, and ſtill of conſiderable fortune, the antichamber was filled with ſervants inattentive to the gueſts, and the ſecond drawing-room with *filles de chambre*, milliners, and mantua-makers, whom the good nature of the hoſteſs permitted to ſit there, to view the dancing, and learn the faſhions. Several of theſe *ſoubrettes* did not direct their attention ſolely to the *female* part of the company. The company aſſembled on this occaſion were all of the old *nobleſſe*; and no *nouveau riche*, no perſon connected with the Government, and very few foreigners, were permitted to contaminate this *quinteſſence* of "*bonne compagnie*." I perceived many of the faces which I had remembered in London among the *emigrés* of diſtinction; and the lady of the houſe did not forget to enumerate the families of *dukes*, *comtes*, *marquis*, *marechals*, &c. which formed her ſociety. The ladies of this claſs of company are infinitely more correct in their dreſs than thoſe of any other ſet at Paris. Several elegant women were taſteful without being indecent; and out of perhaps 100 perſons, there was only one female of whom it could be ſaid that ſhe was too liberal in the diſplay of her charms, and ſhe was the ſubject of general converſation and general cenſure. The ball began with two cotillions, gracefully performed by eight gentlemen and ladies. About fifteen couple then flood up to a waltz; the air appropriated to this dance is extremely pretty, and the figures of the ladies are ſeen to great advantage. Yet, notwithſtanding the quiet, reſpectful manners of the Pariſians, I muſt ſtill

continue

continue of the opinion of Werter, that no modeſt woman ought to dance the walze unleſs her partner be either her huſband or her brother." (p. 141.)

"The French ſeem to think with Lycurgus, who is juſtified by Plato and Plutarch, that, "though it may ſeem ſtrange that virgins ſhould appear naked with young men, where *true* modeſty was obſerved, and wantonneſs excluded, there was nothing of ſhame or indecency in it." The difficulty with us is, to exclude the wanton idea; at leaſt, in modern times and manners.

"A party of young men made preparations for an Engliſh dance, and taking places for their partners, which has occaſioned ſeveral duels. The ſupper, like all good French ones, concluded with fiſh (turbot and ſalmon). But, though the women were handſome, the company elegant in their dreſs, and genteel in their manner, the muſick admirable, and the refreſhments plentiful and good, there wanted that gaiety of heart, and that flow of ſpirits, which, according to all accounts, the French formerly poſſeſſed. The ladies danced to perfection; but they ſeemed to do ſo rather for triumph than amuſement; and any ſtranger, coming ſuddenly into the room, would have ſuppoſed that he ſaw before him the *élèves* of the opera-houſe, not the daughters of the proud *nobleſſe*. Dancing is, indeed, more a ſcience than entertainment at Paris; and, while thoſe who were engaged ſeemed to ſtudy every ſtep, and to make all their motions by rule, the by-ſtanders looked on and criticiſed with the ſame profeſſional attention. There was little or no converſation; the loud laugh, involuntary tribute of joy, was not heard, nor the innocent prattle of unſuſpecting, happy youth. I know not whether this total change of character is to be attributed to the heavy misfortunes which the higher claſſes have experienced, or to ſome other cauſe, but certainly nothing is more obſolete than French vivacity. Among the common people of France I have remarked ſome of that livelineſs ſo vaunted as forming a material ingredient in the French character. Happy Britons! who can yet ſay, with their own poet, though a ſtaunch Republican yet an Engliſhman,

"Hither, Nymph, and bring with thee
Jeſt and ſmiling Jollity,
Quips and Cranks, and wanton Wiles,
Nods and Becks, and wreathed Smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in dimple ſweet;
Sport, that wrinkled Care derides,
And Laughter, holding both his ſides.
Come, and trip it as you go,
On the light fantaſtic toe.
And in thy right hand lead with thee
The mountain-nymph, ſweet LIBERTY!

I have now paſſed more than three months in Paris, and have not yet ſeen, in any of its inhabitants, one inſtance of unbounded mirth. When it happens to me to be in Engliſh, American, or other foreign companies, I am always ſurpriſed at the fun and jollity of the perſons around me." (p. 144.)

At this ball our author ſaw the celebrated Koſciouſko, perfectly recovered of his wound, without any marks of lameneſs, not now in the vigour or bloom of youth, but his eye finely expreſſive.

"Edward in Scotland," a play, repreſenting the adventures of the Pretender, was twice acted at Paris, and the ſong of "God ſave the King!" in it received with unbounded applauſe; but omitted the ſecond time, and the play finally forbidden.

"The people, being permitted by the preſent Government to return to all their old habits, are celebrating, at this ſeaſon of the year, the Carnival, with that gaiety, whim, and eccentricity, which it has long been a kind of religious duty, in Catholic countries, to diſplay on ſuch occaſions. The French are ſo fond of pleaſure, amuſement, and *ſpectacle* of all kinds, that there is no ſacrifice they will not endure to be able to indulge this favourite paſſion. Not a ſingle accident, or the ſlighteſt diſturbance, has been heard of. Whatever impropriety might have privately taken place, no indecency ſhocks the public eye: no drunken perſons made their appearance; no woman was inſulted; and no quiet, inoffenſive man dragged into a quarrel. This is the great and ſtriking characteriſtick of a public place in France, that it may be viſited in ſafety; and, if the Pariſian *ſpectacles* are leſs amuſing than thoſe of London, the former have, at leaſt, the negative merit of not expoſing thoſe who frequent them to riot, rudeneſs, or inconvenience." (p. 152—157.)

Our

Our author, having been preſented to Bonaparte, deſcribes his audience as one of the moſt ſplendid things of that kind in Europe; his ſmile, which is peculiarly his own, and which changes a countenance uſually ſtern into one of great mildneſs; his flattering compliment to the Engliſh: "I am charmed to ſee ſo many Engliſh here; I hope our union will be of long continuance. We are the two moſt powerful and moſt civilized nations of Europe. We muſt unite to cultivate the arts, the ſciences, and literature; in ſhort, to form the happineſs of the human race." Every one not in uniform is in the full dreſs of the old court; and thoſe whoſe intrigues againſt Bonaparte were the moſt active are now his moſt obſequious ſycophants. The Engliſh who were preſented immediately after the peace were aſked to dinner; but, owing to the greatneſs of the number, this favour, which was ſtrikingly magnificent, was not ſhewn at the preſent audience.

"It is impoſſible to carry farther the *ſublime* art of dancing than Veſtris does; and he was received with greater applauſe than even the Firſt Conſul, who ſat, for the firſt time, in his ſtate or open box."

"It is ſaid that Deſhayes was convicted, during the time of Robeſpierre, of an attempt to emigrate to England. He was conducted to the guillotine, but afterwards pardoned, on condition of dancing, during the whole of one ſeaſon, without fee or reward, before 'le penple ſouverain.' The agility, therefore, of a dancer obtained that mercy which was refuſed to the innocence of life, to the grey hairs of age, to the purity of virtue, to the charms of beauty, and to the dignity of talent. After this example of the power it poſſeſſes, the art of dancing ought certainly to be ranked in France, if not in other countries, among the liberal and uſeful ſciences." (p. 190.)

Several very capital pictures, damaged by damps and other circumſtances in their original ſituations, have been taken off the wood, and put on canvas.

All foreigners are allowed to wear arms on their carriages, and their ſervants to wear liveries; but the Engliſh gold-laced cocked hats were *prohibited by an expreſs order of the Police, iſſued with proper ſolemnity.* French generals, thoſe renowned and diſtinguiſhed warriors, are apprehenſive of *Engliſh footmen being taken for them.*" (p. 178.)

The Luxembourg palace furniſhes the plan of our traveller's college at Oxford. The Pantheon (the church of St. Geneviève) continues as unfiniſhed as it was 11 years ago, and the ſcaffolds remain till Government has any money to ſpare. There was no diſtinction of perſons buried in it during the ſeveral revolutions; and ſeveral were taken up again, and thrown on a dunghill, as parties changed. Among theſe were Marat and Mirabeau. It was determined to clear the Pantheon of all monuments, except thoſe of Rouſſeau and Voltaire.

The Pariſians received the news of the peace, and viewed the illuminations, with perfect indifference; from which ſtupid apathy, on the ſubject of politicks, no ſubject of any kind could animate or rouſe them.

Madame Bonaparte held her firſt court with great propriety; her manners were ſimple, eaſy, and unaffected. She was polite to every one, and particularly civil to the Engliſh; the ladies were not in lappets or hoops, but, in other reſpects, as much dreſſed as they would have been at St. James's. (p. 189.)

The manufactory of Seve china did not anſwer expectation. The ORANGERIE at Verſailles retains all its beauties unimpaired—long avenues of orange-trees all in high health and rich foliage; and ſome, which were of very large dimenſions, had been planted in the reign of Francis I. (pp. 193, 195). The ſuperb palace is only neglected and unfurniſhed, but has not ſuffered at all during the revolution. The bill for board and lodging at the *petit Trianon*, now an inn, was reduced to one half by a *juge de paix*, who told her, that the law would not allow her *d'ecorcher les etrangers*, "to fleece ſtrangers." It is neceſſary to make previous agreements at French inns. For the trial there were no coſts to pay; and even the ſummons had been iſſued gratuitouſly. The royal ſtables are ſtill kept, and filled with horſes for the officers of the army, who are here inſtructed in the old riding-ſchool. The horſes appeared to an Engliſh eye very indifferent, and the Arabian extremely plain, lanky, and aukward; but the groom ſaid they were ſwift as birds. The garden of the *petit Trianon* is kept in tolerable order, and has ſtill ſtrong marks of the good taſte with which it

was

was originally made. It is really and not nominally an Engliſh garden, and would, even in our happy iſland, be deemed as happily laid out as the ſmallneſs of the extent would permit. The *grand Trianon*, that favourite ſpot of Lewis XVI. is ſtill unhurt. The poverty of the inhabitants, in conſequence of the revolution, compelled numbers of half-ſtarved half-naked beggars to be very importunate and troubleſome in every corner. The old caſtle of St. Germain ſtill remains, and the celebrated water-works of Marly in all their perfection. Malmaiſon is ſimply a moderate-ſized houſe near the river, but too low to commannd a proſpect.

The promenade to *Longchamp*, April 16, being revived ſince Bonaparte's time, was now performed, and appeared to our traveller a wretched and pitiful imitation of Hyde-park on an ordinary Sunday. He obſerves, the French are rapidly, though aukwardly, adopting our faſhions. The ladies of Paris and London differ widely in their toilet; and the former might improve in modeſty, and the latter in taſte, elegance, and fancy.

On the 18th of the ſame month the re-eſtabliſhment of religion, and the ratification of the definitive treaty, were ſolemnized by ſinging *Te Deum* at Notre Dame. The crowd aſſembled early at the doors were driven away by ſoldiers with fixed bayonets calling for a troop of horſe, and many were wounded. The proceſſion began with a numerous eſcort of different regiments. Bonaparte, with Cambaceres on his right and Le Brun on his left, were in a new coach, ſimply elegant, driven by eight very fine horſes richly capariſoned, and received by the archbiſhop of Paris under a canopy, and conducted to a throne erected near the altar, under which their three chairs were placed; and in a ſimilar throne oppoſite ſat the cardinal legate. The biſhops bowed firſt to the altar, ſecondly, to the conſuls; and, laſtly, to the cardinal. The oath ſealed by the *Concordat* having been taken by the clergy, high-maſs was inſtantly ſaid; and after it the venerable M. de Boiſgelin, formerly archbiſhop of Aix, now of Thouloufe, delivered an appropriate diſcourſe from the very ſame pulpit in which he preached at the coronation of Lewis XVI. The whole band of the operahouſe was employed, and the effect was fine, but comparatively very inferior to our muſical meetings in Weſtminſterabbey. Madame Bonaparte ſeemed rather to decline than court the applauſe of the publick. Sixty cannon were fired at the Thuilleries at the Firſt Conſul's arrival and return; and Mr. Jackſon's illumination with lamps of different colours exceeded all others.

In the courts of juſtice, the judges had a grave appearance; and, though not men of much importance, conducted themſelves with decency and propriety. The counſel had no prepoſſeſſing outward garb; and, if it were not unjuſt to form any concluſion from men's exterior, I ſhould ſay, that a French counſel and an Engliſh one appear to be drawn from a different claſs of ſociety. At the "tribunal de la police correctionelle" a man was tried for pawning ſome goods in a ſhop where he worked. The witneſſes were regularly examined, and the criminal patiently heard in his defence, and found guilty by the judges, for I obſerved no jury, and ſentenced, though an old offender, to no more than ſix months impriſonment. The chief or ſupreme court of the republick, called "le tribunal de caſſation," bore a more dignified appearance; and the judges, whoſe number was conſiderable, ſeemed by their dreſs, their manner, and their language, to be well ſuited to the important functions of their office, and to be men of education, learning, and poliſhed manners. At the criminal court an Italian was convicted of aſſaſſination, and led to the guillotine in a red ſhirt. I ſaw here nothing like a jury, but am told that all capital offences are tried by that mode of proceſs. The ſyſtem of ſuſpicion, bloodſhed, and injuſtice, has completely paſſed away. Thoſe horrors, ſo diſgraceful to France, took place in a moment of national delirium; and the inhabitants of Paris, who committed or ſuffered ſuch ſcenes of judicial murder, are now the firſt to deplore and execrate them *. For us, who

* In "Letters from France, written by J. King, in Auguſt, September, and October, 1802," &c. p. 58, is the following ſentiment, almoſt the only intereſting one in the book, and which we cannot but wonder we have never ſeen ſo ſtrongly expreſſed before; "I do not pretend to more exquiſite ſenſibility than other people; but I confeſs myſelf pleaſed when I ſee happineſs around me; and I am dejected when I hear of juridical

who contemplate all these scenes with a reference to the divine government of the universe, we cannot but consider them as instruments in the hand of Heaven to purge a guilty land, which seemed hardly yet awakened to a sense of its duty.

The public walks and gardens are in perfection in May, for no Frenchman has any idea of walking or taking exercise for the benefit of his health "I am every day convinced, that there is nothing so ridiculous that fancy can suppose that does not actually and frequently take place in this most extraordinary town. Winter is the time for private society; but I have found from experience, that a foreigner has so little to expect on this head, that it is infinitely wiser to choose a season when an infinite variety of amusements, and all the charms of Nature, in their richest and happiest colours, offer a sure and constant fund of pleasure." (p. 234.) The manufactory of Gobelins deserves all its celebrity, and still employs 90 persons. For the observatory is preparing a telescope, on the plan of Herschel, 22 feet long, with a speculum of platina. The "enfans trouvés," or foundling hospital, is still kept up on the old plan, and has seldom less than 1000 subjects. In the hall or chapel of "les invalides," now the Temple of Mars, are but two or three English colours, which, from their size, belonged to the same ship. In the centre is the tomb of Turenne, rescued from the fury of Jacobinical rage. But it is justly observed, p. 241, by our writer, that Le Noir's plan of preserving the monuments discovers "in the whole arrangement a kind of quackery, which prevents one's feeling that unalloyed satisfaction one has been led to expect; and that, in spite of better judgment, he felt an inclination to laugh, when, perhaps, tears ought to have flowed; and that these monuments would be better arranged in a church than in a garden on so limited a scale, and so surrounded with houses, and so ill arranged as to look more like the working-yard of a statuary or the pleasure-ground of a tasteless citizen." The consort of our traveller dined with Bonaparte and 200 persons, of whom there were not more than 15 women, and of them only two English. The dinner served on plate and Seve china, all marked with the letter B. The First Consul and Madame Bonaparte conducted themselves with much ease, and spoke very affably to those around them. The servants were numerous, splendidly dressed, and highly attentive. The dinner lasted more than two hours. (p. 247.)

"The poor man has the finest libraries and most extensive collections opened to his use without any expence; while he whose circumstances are moderately easy obtains, for a trifling consideration, every possible means of additional improvement." (p. 249.)

The National Library contains 300,000 printed volumes, in spacious apartments on the first floor, which take up three sides of the large court by which you enter. Five or six rooms, well lighted and aired, offer, on each side, the best books in every science and every language. Tables are placed for the convenience of students; and attentive librarians civilly deliver the works which are asked for. The gallery of MSS. commonly called the Gallery of Mazarine, contains 30,000 volumes, generally on the history of France, and more particularly relating to facts which have taken place since the reign of Louis XI.; 25,000 of which are in learned or foreign languages. "I was much surprised at finding, in the hand-writing of Louis XIV. memoirs of his own time, so accurately taken, that, with very little difficulty, it might be prepared for the press. A gentleman belonging to the library had undertaken it, when a sudden illness deprived his country and the literary world of his services. The five large rooms on the second floor contain the titles and genealogies of private families; which, though *forbidden*, since the Revolution, *to be kept by individuals*, are here preserved, in

juridical murders. The deaths of the twenty-two (Briffotins) still excite regret; the frightful days of Robespierre still shock me; the Place de Grave, the Carousel, the Madelaine, and all the other odious squares and places where hecatombs of guilty victims have resigned their breath, occasion sensations that take away all relish for pleasure. The Seine still seems polluted with the bodies that were thrown into it; the waters are scarcely cleansed from the blood that dyed them." We adopt the reflection of the British Criticks: "To us Paris would constantly present these ideas; and, notwithstanding its lately-acquired objects of curiosity, we should as soon seek amusement in a charnel-house as within its squares and palaces."

order to ascertain the claim of property, and assist the researches of historians. They are contained in 5000 boxes, or *portefeuilles*, and are arranged and labeled with the greatest precision. The Cabinet of Antiques contains the collection of the celebrated Caylus. The Cabinet of Engravings consists of 5000 volumes, in twelve classes; the twelfth is a collection of fashions and *costumes* of almost every country in the world, from the portefeuille of *Gaignieres*, the most extensive collection of French fashions from the time of Clovis to the present age; the greater part of the sheets coloured, some on vellum, copied from windows, tapestry, and tombs. The picture of King John, well preserved, and the first specimen of French painting, is found in it *." There are also the Pantheon, the Mazarine, and the Institution Libraries; besides others of the constituted authorities. The *Athenæ* has a small library; and periodical publications, and news-papers; and lectures are given on Chemistry, Natural History, Agriculture, Anatomy, &c. There are others at the *Lycée*. The *Institut National*, which succeeds the French Academy, meets the 15th of every month, in the Louvre, where the members sit at desks, with books, ink, and wax-lights, gravely listening, while a paper is read before them. The National Botanic Garden, founded by Buffon, has a green-house and menagerie. The *Cabinet de l'Ecole des Mines* is a superb establishment, formed, 1778, of the collection which the famous mineralogist Le Sage was 18 years forming. All the English who have seen it agree in speaking of it as one of the most interesting lights of this interesting capital. The *Ecole Polytechnique* educates 300 young men, named by government, as a reward for the services of their fathers. There are many other *Lycées* and *Athenées*, and private subscription lectures on all subjects, and instructions in English, German, and Italian languages. "Were I to enumerate all the useful establishments, both public and private, connected with literature, my letter would soon be swelled into a volume of no small dimensions. I shall conclude my letter by observing, that, whatever are the particular objects to which a studious man wishes to direct his attention, *quod petit hic est*; he will find here all the facilities which he can possibly desire for pursuing his favourite science with little or no expence and great advantage."

We come now to the first consideration which demands the traveller's attention, the *expence* of living in Paris; the difference between which and that of living in London is stated to be infinitely less than generally supposed, owing to the Parisian system of œconomy. *Barelle* and *vin ordinaire*, old carriages, ragged cloaths of servants, undressed matters and mistresses, oil instead of wax for lighting rooms, and total darkness in antichambers and staircases; a single fire in a house. "An English family settling in Paris, with English ideas and English habits, would spend very little less than they would do in London on a similar establishment." (p. 269.) Meat, poultry, and horse-keeping, is cheap: the best wine may be bought for something less than we pay for port. Bread bears nearly the same price in the two countries. The price of amusement nearly the same; and, *spectacles* being more frequented in Paris than London, much more is spent in this article in the one than in the other capital. Groceries are dearer, and fuel at least double. House-rent is equally dear, if not dearer. Furniture is exorbitant; and dress of all kinds for both sexes (excepting shoes and gloves) is beyond comparison dearer, and more expensive. Putting these articles one against the other, perhaps, with œconomy, 1100*l.* in Paris might purchase as many conveniencies as 1200*l.* in London. But I think even this difference is liberally allowed. Persons going to France ought to know, that, the exchange being at present against England, we regularly lose from 5 to 7 *per cent.* on the money drawn from the latter country. This loss must of course be added to the calculation of expences on the Continent. The price of washing is greater than in London, and it is worse done. A load of wood, which one fire would consume in 10 days, costs about 26 or 27 English shillings. Muslins are at least four times dearer than in London. "If a good manager and a thoughtless young man were, during

* From this collection most of the prints of Montfaucon's "Monumens de la Monarchie Françoise" were copied; but it may be doubted if justice has been done to the originals.

during a winter passed in Paris, to order exactly the same articles, and afterwards compare their disbursements, a difference of nearly one-half would appear in the result." (p. 280.) It is a pleasure to hear, that, "of all the foreigners of different nations who frequent Paris, the English are the least satisfied with its pleasures, occupations, and manners: other nations on the Continent have a more general resemblance. An Englishman's habits are to be fresh modelled. The cleanliness so generally prevalent in England, not only in private houses but inns, taverns, and hotels, is seldom met with on the Continent; and it is necessary for the traveller to lay aside his best customs and most excusable prejudices before he can become tolerably easy. So many circumstances, however trifling, occur too frequently in the course of every day not to have a considerable effect on the *serenity of John Bull.*" We come from a country where all the arts are carried to a degree of perfection at least equal to what is attained on the same objects in France, and where, in many things, the ingenuity of our manufacturers is unrivalled. In science and literature we have not been compelled to look from home; and, while we now admire the many distinguished writers which France has produced, they are not our only models; and with Locke, Milton, and Shakspeare, we cannot pay that unbounded homage for the genius and learning of our neighbours which they are apt to demand. The freedom and excellence of our constitution accustoms us to a degree of unrestrained conversation seldom met with at Paris; and the general diffusion of wealth in London has introduced among all orders a degree of comfort, which is seldom found in the proudest houses in the French capital. The beauty of our women, and the delicacy of their behaviour, renders us less enthusiastic admirers of Parisian belles and Parisian fashions than the strangers of other countries. The perfection to which the stage has advanced in London, and the splendid manner in which our theatres are lighted, prevent our being greatly struck with the renowned spectacles of this place; and the tastes profusely and magnificently displayed in our private entertainments oppose too powerful a contrast to the gaieties of Paris to allow us to be much delighted with the latter. Our race of horses, and our manufacture of carriages, are both too perfect to render it possible for us to admire the wretched equipages which are here considered as the *acme* of elegance. It is equally impossible for us to praise the gardens of the Thuilleries, the Champs Elisés, or the Bois de Boulogne, as long as we remember Hyde-park or Kensington-gardens; nor can the lighting and paving of Paris excite the admiration of those who have been used to the comfort, *trottoir*, and the brilliant lamps, of the streets of London." (pp. 285—287.) In literature Paris would soon rival all the universities of Europe, did not the pleasures of the place hold out temptations dangerous to the morals of youth. For respect paid to literary persons of all ranks, I give unqualified and unrivalled praise to Paris. Notwithstanding the laws of equality, prejudices exist as strongly as ever at Paris. A *negociant* is still an insignificant character there. The politician, anxious to become acquainted with the present order of things, and to examine to their source the many-coloured events which have preceded it, will be much disappointed. The greater number of those who took an active part in the revolution have been swept away in the general torrent: the few that remain are either living in obscurity, and cautious of expressing their opinions, or become, like other apostates, as violent on one side as they were on the other; of course no satisfactory information is to be derived from them. As to the general bulk of the nation, passive under the iron tyranny of Robespiere, they preferred at that time the accidental hope of individual escape to the generous and brave conduct of a bold resistance. They are still the same people; and now that their tranquillity and private happiness are secured, they look on in perfect apathy and sulky content." (p. 289.) The writer is of opinion, no one thinks of providing against the death of Bonaparte, which all Frenchmen allow would be at present a great national loss. You cannot, living in England, form an idea of the indifference prevalent here about public matters. But it is absurd to complain of the present want of feeling, when we recollect with how little preparation and how much levity many went to the guillotine from cards, parties, scandal, and every amusement in theory or practice. "From a nation so indifferent

to

to their dearest interests, what information can you collect? If you ask about the present constitution, you are laughed at; and the only answer is, "Bonaparte does all; all is subject to him, all is possible to him."

"In width, cleanliness, and beauty, the streets of London have a decided advantage over Paris; but not in public buildings, and the height, style, and architecture, of private houses, which are not, however, fully occupied, nor handsomely furnished, except by the *parvenus*, nor as many or as spacious rooms for company as at London. The eating-rooms are highly disgusting." In splendour of *costume*, and in graceful movements, our assemblies and balls must yield to those of Paris; but in general mirth, in decorations, in supper, and brilliancy of light, the comparison is decidedly in favour of London. The constant fluctuation too which takes place in London, from a number of engagements of each individual, gives a variety which is wanting to a French party, at which all the invited pass their whole evening. (p. 297.)

The desire of speaking on literary subjects with *eclat* degenerates into pedantry and affectation. The conversation is commonly monopolized by a few; and the rest of the company yawn away their evening. Concerts are dull and tiresome entertainments of five or six hours uninterruptedly. Young ladies are often the principal performers, and admired more for their rank and fashion than for harmony of voice or scientifical proficiency. The hours of the two capitals are now nearly alike. The shops of London are decidedly superior to those of Paris. The hackney-coaches improve. The *hotels garnies* are not so good or numerous as formerly, but better than those in London; and the public rooms and private *cabinets* of *restaurateurs* more elegantly fitted up than our taverns or coffee-houses, and the dinner better. A person properly introduced to a few families of fashion in London will rapidly find his way into every society which he wishes to frequent; whereas in Paris, however well individuals may be received in one or two of the most esteemed houses, that circumstance will not contribute to their introduction to any others. The hospitals have been maintained, in the worst times of the Revolution, and still are, with liberality and every possible attention.

"To those who are fond of the Arts, and devote their time to the pursuit, Paris offers objects of the greatest interest and unequaled beauty. Persons who pass their lives in a career of dissipation, who are satisfied with public amusements, bought pleasures, and high play, will find here, decked in all the joys of variety, the means of gratifying their favourite wishes. To such as come to view the curiosities of the place, Paris will appear delightful during a residence of two or three months, as that time will be fully and agreeably occupied in examining its various institutions, and in visiting its different theatres, particularly if the traveller arrives in the beginning of Spring, when the charms of Nature are added to those of Art. But to him whose attachments are centered within the circle of his own family, who is fond of the investigation of truth, and whose early days have passed in the polished societies of London, Paris, after its great and striking beauties have once been sufficiently viewed, will appear comparatively tame, dull, and uninteresting. He will daily miss the freedom of conversation, which is so generally prevalent in England; he will look in vain for that manly sense with which great national questions are discussed by men of education in London; he will be irritated by the flippancy of French politicians, and by the pedantic terms and laboured sentences which take place of sound argument and solid reasoning. He will find the amusements rather various than splendid. He will find society difficult when it is good, and dangerous when it is easy. He will admire the grace and elegance of the ladies, and will look with an eye of pity, if not of contempt, on the indelicacy of their dress. He will hear "la bonne compagnie" talked of in every set, and never defined. He will perhaps, at last, discover that it only exists where it does not assume the name, or, as Voltaire says,

Qui ne s'apelle pas la bonne compagnie,
mais qui l'est.

He will view with wonder and admiration the works of Art; and see, with no little pleasure and curiosity, the extraordinary man at the head of government. He will soon discover that every thing else, however blazoned out in the trappings of grandeur, and vamped up in the colouring of hyperbole, is only

only "air, and empty nothing." I came here big with hope, and eager in expectation; I rejoice at having undertaken the journey, as it has afforded me much useful information: but I leave Paris without regret, and with but little desire of a speedy return." (p. 301.)

We acknowledge ourselves much gratified by the candid and impartial information contained in this "*rough* sketch," which the writer appears fully qualified to have enlarged beyond an outline, and of which we have given so full a review.

110. *Public Credit in Danger; or, Frauds on the Revenue private Wrongs and public Ruin. To which are added, Hints on the best Means to provide for a Peace Establishment without increasing the National Burthens. By a Member of the Honourable Society of the* Inner Temple.

ONE who, rejoicing that Mr. Pitt is no longer minister, and lamenting that Mr. Fox's talents are not rewarded by succeeding him, calls on his countrymen at large "honestly and strenuously to apply their shoulders to the weight, and by acting up to their duties, whatever their stations may be, do all that in them lies to serve and save their country." Dealing in contraband articles, and withholding the payment of taxes due to government, are the two principal channels through which this poisoned stream [defrauding government] flows; and unless the publick, alarmed at the extent of the evil, vigorously labour to prevent it, will flow with a sure and destructive though silent course, till all that is dear to us shall be swept away by its fatal encroachments, and every land-mark and embankment that law, honour, and morality, have set up as boundaries and bulwarks for the protection of public credit, shall be swallowed up in one universal deluge." Frauds on the revenue are shewn to be private wrongs and public ruin, striking at and endangering the stability of public credit. The writer, therefore, calls on all ranks to resolve neither to deal in contraband articles, nor withhold payment of taxes, nor remit their utmost diligence to prosecute and bring to shame and punishment all who offend in these ways, nor to admit into society any man who will not bind himself by oath to observe these resolutions; and that a SOCIETY for the SUPPORT OF PUBLIC CREDIT be forthwith established. Economy is the best means for providing for a peace establishment without increasing the national burthens. Defaulters should be fined for their deficiences if their consciences did not urge them to voluntary contribution; and an *order of merit* instituted to reward their prosecutors. If a spirit of *public watchfulness and individual enquiry* be once roused, a reform will ensue, that will be productive of the happiest consequences, not only to public credit, but to the general interests of society.

We perfectly agree with our public-spirited speculator, that, could he but remove the small particle IF out of the way, his and our wishes would be presently accomplished.

111. *Revelation indispensable to Morality. A Sermon, preached in the Chapel of* Trinity *College*, Dublin, *by the Honourable and Reverend Sir* William Knox, *Lord Bishop of* Killaloe, *on* Sunday, March 11, 1802. *Published at the Request of the Provost and Senior Fellows.*

FROM 1 Cor. i. 20, the bishop takes such a view of the morality of the antient world as shall establish its uncertainty in regard to speculation, as well as its failure in regard to practice; and from this view deduces the same conclusion as that upon which the apostle has rested in his text. On contemplating the history of morality distinct from revelation, it will be found that *convenience*, calling itself virtue, but whose ethics were as dissimilar as the several associations to which each rank of men belonged, and merely accommodated to the maintenance of each, has been the governing principle, though not the avowed support, of its antient supporters. But as the rules of morality could not long remain unviolate, so neither could they remain unquestioned. Individuals who felt them a restraint began to enquire into their authority, and to deny the authority from whence they sprang. But as soon as the unwritten law of general convenience was collected into a code, and digested and arranged into a system, the moral institute having no binding force unless where it convinced the reason of those to whom it was directed, it became necessary for the moralist to prove, not only that his dogmas were useful to the community at large, and generally serviceable to the individual, but that it was the interest of every man,

man, in every variety of circumſtances and in every ſituation, to regulate his conduct by them. Experience had proved the utility of juſtice, fidelity, and patriotiſm, before Philoſophy had aſſerted their obligation; but it was too obvious to be denied, that, by qualities the very oppoſite to theſe, proſperity, and even happineſs, might be, as it often had been, obtained.

The moſt celebrated dogmatiſt of antiquity was Zeno, the founder of the Stoics, whoſe ſyſtem, that neither pleaſure was a good, nor pain an evil, was derived from Socrates, who, however, diſcovered the true foundation of morality, that virtue was obligatory *becauſe it was the will of God*; but he did not ſay how that will was to be diſcovered. Plato taught, that the knowledge of virtue was communicated immediately from God to man; and that to conſult, not the reaſon, which Socrates had recommended, but a ſort of feeling difficult to define, and which confounded ſenſation with reflection, was ſufficient in order to be inſpired with the divine will. Ariſtotle rejected his maſter's myſtical jargon; but, inſtead of the divine ſanction and command, we are required to believe that the true happineſs of man conſiſts in the practice of virtue. To render manifeſt the radical defect in the ſyſtem of Socrates, it pleaſed Providence that his diſciple and zealous admirer, Plato, ſhould puſh his principles their full length; whilſt, again to detect the weakneſs of Ariſtotle's atheiſtical morality, Zeno aroſe to render it indeed conſiſtent with itſelf, but to prove at the ſame time that it was inconſiſtent with truth and nature. One ſtep more ſeemed to be neceſſary, to prove to mankind that virtue, grounded merely on the convenience of ſociety, could not only not derive no permanent aſſiſtance from philoſophy alone, but that philoſophy itſelf was a ſource of human corruption; and that the diſcuſſions of moral queſtions terminated in confounding the diſtinctions between vice and virtue themſelves. The period which intervened between the eſtabliſhment of the Epicurean ſchool and the introduction of the Chriſtian religion, ſeems to have been permitted to elapſe in order to give an example of theſe ſpeculative errors.—Whether the Heathen world had formed their principles of morals for themſelves, without the aid of any traditional precepts derived from the diffuſion of primæval revelations, or that moral maxims were delivered in early times as traditions from an earlier period, the reſult is the ſame in regard to the principles here contended for: ſince, as the awful ſenſe of the obligation impoſed by the revealed Will of God was effaced from the mind, the habits of ſocial life would induce a gradual ſelection of ſuch rules of conduct as ſhould correſpond to them in practical convenience; whilſt the remaining duties, no longer ſupported by that authority which originally enforced them, would at length be diſregarded and forgotten. "It is admitted that morality muſt exiſt in the ſocial ſtate; for the very idea of ſociety comprehends in it the notion of ſelf-denial and neceſſary conceſſions of ſelf-will. In ſmall ſocieties virtue was negative, the reſult of circumſtance alone, and rather innocence than virtue. When temptation is offered to paſſion, and violence and injuſtice are flattered with ſecurity, then it is we are to look for an antidote which ſhall abate the impetuoſity of the former, and abate the hopes of the latter. For, what was the ſtate of the antient world when the Author of our ſalvation appeared, and the experiment of morality had arrived at its full conſummation? Have we not ſeen an attempt long foſtered, and at length matured, by the cultivation of Philoſophy, to deprive a populous, powerful, rich, amiable, and highly adorned nation, of the benefit of the Chriſtian revelation? and has not that attempt demonſtrated the truth of what I have aſſerted, and ſhewn that the ſame cauſes will in every age be attended with ſimilar effects? You know the conſequences of the fatal project; to relate them would be unneceſſary. Woeful, indeed, and bitterly calamitous for this country, will that day be when thoſe details ſhall be forgotten! We alſo ſuffered the infection to creep in among us; we too languiſhed for a ſeaſon; but we had inherent health and vigour to ſhake off the peſtilential diſeaſe. Let us then profit by the practical leſſon which we have learned, and by the mild chaſtiſement with which it was impreſſed; let us never forget the miſeries which ſpeculative deiſts, drunk with vanity, and delirious with ſucceſs, have ſcattered over the Chriſtian world, from Pythagoras to Seneca; that they only floated on the ſurface of ſociety, without mingling

ling or combining with the mass. Let us address the sophists, who would now delude us, as St. Paul did the sages of antiquity, and say, "Where is the wise, where is the scribe, where is the disputer of this world?" And, when we witness their fallacious system, providentially placed before our eyes, let us exclaim, with the same inspired writer, "Hath not God made foolish the wisdom of this world?"

212. *Practical Sermons, on several important Subjects. By the Rev.* Theophilus St. John, *LL.B.*

THE taste for sermons is now, happily for our country, in an improving state. The Clergy seem to be at length convinced that abstract reasoning and logical deductions will never make men wise unto salvation; that discourses which abound with solidity of matter and depth of thought are by no means calculated either to instruct the ignorant, or to reclaim the vicious parts of our community.

The author of these sermons expresses himself perspicuously on this subject:

"The reader (he says) is entreated to consider them as sermons calculated for a popular auditory, and such as a clergyman, ardently desirous of doing good, would write for the use of his congregation, without an intention of their being ever read; and which, when they have been preached, were to be deposited in his study. This is the author's apology for offering to the world a volume of discourses containing very little reasoning: for he never knew a deep reasoner an useful preacher; but he knows some deep and very excellent reasoners, who often preach to very small, and sometimes very inattentive, congregations. A clergyman may read the sermons of Clarke and Sherlock with great improvement to himself, but would deliver them from the pulpit with little edification to a popular auditory, which is usually composed of men retired from business, of decent tradesmen, and their wives and children, of mechanicks, servants, and labourers. To such an auditory abstract reasoning and profound argument will generally be unintelligible. It is not meant, however, to recommend flimsy declamation, which may indeed please the ear, but generally fails to impress the mind. A sermon, in the judgment of every critick, should unite, according to its subject, a certain portion of plain argument with a pathetic appeal and forcible address to the hearers."

Advertisement.

These are what may be called *popular* discourses, 26 in number. The thoughts are natural, the language is easy, and the frequent appeals which the author makes to the heart are eloquent and powerful. He always interests his readers; he arrests their attention, and, the nearer he draws to the conclusion of his discourse, the more he engages it. Mr. St. John seems to be well acquainted with human nature, with its weaknesses and its vices: the former he sometimes ridicules with great success, and against the latter he inveighs with apostolic dignity. In the first discourse, which is "on the respective duties of the minister and the people," speaking of the importance of the ministerial duty, he utters thoughts cloathed in such forcible language as no clergyman can, we believe, read without emotion.

"The ministers of the Gospel are to give a strict account of every discourse they have delivered, and of its tendency to forward the immortal happiness of their hearers: it will then be published before men and angels, whether, with vigilance of attention, and solicitude of mind, we have laboured and prayed to promote the salvation of our respective flocks: and, if we have been negligent in a matter of such vast concern; if we have been regardless of the very thing which demands our utmost care; however we may have been engaged in the traffick of gain, or have slept on the bed of sloth; and as we can make no atonement for the souls we have suffered to perish, so we can plead nothing in justification of such strange, such unaccountable, such unpardonable neglect." (p. 17.)

The second sermon is "on the genius of the Gospel;" and the design of it is, to persuade its readers to appropriate to themselves its blessings, that they may not be the objects of its denunciations. The repeated addresses to the conscience are truly admirable; and the prayer with which the sermon concludes is pious and pathetic. These discourses are distinguished by an uncommon degree of pathos, and, in their conclusions, by warm addresses to the heart. For instances of the pathetic we refer our readers to the admirable discourses "on the good Samaritan, Dives and Lazarus, Joseph and his brethren, on compassion, the uncertainty of life, and on sickness." As instances of his address in his conclusions, we refer them to the sermons on the duty of parents to their children,

on

on the devout obſervance of the Lord's day; to the ſermons intituled "An Exhortation to the Sacrament," and "An Exhortation to Communicants," "On Family Prayer," "On the Loſs of the Soul," "Paul before Felix," &c. That our readers may ſee we only do the author common juſtice by repreſenting his ſermons as greatly ſuperior to the generality of modern productions, we will preſent them with two quotations, which may ſerve as ſpecimens of his ſtyle and manner; the firſt from the ſermon "on the uncertainty of life," preached on the laſt Sunday in the year, will ſhew his powers as a pathetic writer; the ſecond, from the diſcourſe "on the love of God," where he will appear as a divine perſuading his congregation to fulfil the duty he has been recommending.

"As we have almoſt completed another annual revolution of time, let us be prevailed with to examine ſeriouſly our paſt conduct. Since the commencement of the period which is now expiring, ſome of our friends, our relations and acquaintance, have been carried to their graves. Mortality has made a rapid advance, and has ſpared neither ſex nor age, but, with unrelenting violence, hath deſtroyed helpleſs innocence and decrepid infirmity, the bloom of beauty and the vigour of health. To the Providence of the Almighty it is owing that *we* have been ſpared. Had we been of the number of thoſe who are now in the regions of death, could we have appeared in the preſence of our Maker as rational creatures, who had been bleſſed with a revelation from heaven to enlighten our minds and regulate our lives? Or would the violation of its laws, and the tranſgreſſion of its commandments, "have riſen up againſt us, and condemned us?" Let us conſider what it is to die with any one ſin on our head. It is to appear before Almighty God, and make an open acknowledgement that we have lived in rebellion againſt him, that we have diſregarded his laws, and renounced his protection. God of his mercy grant that no one here may die in ſuch a ſituation! Our lives, we know, are uncertain—this is the laſt time, it may be, ſome of us ſhall be permitted to worſhip God in this congregation—let us therefore, from this day, begin to reform our conduct, to "repent and turn to God." Let us not enter on another year without the ſtrongeſt reſolutions, without the moſt fervent prayers to the Almighty, to enable us, by his grace, to live well. Let us, from this day, expel every paſſion that alienates our heart from God. Let us become his ſervants, and demonſtrate our fidelity by that teſt which can alone be acceptable to him, and ſatisfactory to ourſelves, obedience. Inſtead of putting off the thoughts of death, let us live, from this day, to learn to die. Let us often contemplate the time "when this mortal ſhall put on immortality"—when the Judge of the World will ſummon us to appear in his more immediate preſence. Whether we may live to enter upon another year, we know not; but, in all human probability, before the cloſe of it, ſome of us, who are now here, ſhall be reduced to duſt, ſhall become as though we had never been.

"Such being the uncertainty of human life, let us not continue under ſuch infatuation as to defer any longer being reconciled to God, that, if it ſhall pleaſe him to prolong our lives to the revolution of another year, we may, from this day, date our entrance upon a new exiſtence; we may, from this day, "have ceaſed to do evil, and have learned to do well." It will be a day we ſhall then review, not with a guilty deſpondence, but with religious chearfulneſs: inſtead of living under the diſpleaſure of God, inſtead of being ſubject to the depreſſions of melancholy, and the diſquietudes of grief, when we are viſited with ſickneſs, or overwhelmed with afflictions, even then "we ſhall fear no evil; for God will be our God for ever and ever, He will be our guide unto death."

"Grant, we beſeech thee, gracious God! when thou art pleaſed to call us to thyſelf; when that aweful moment approaches, that the delights of riches and the hardſhips of poverty ſhall ceaſe from before our eyes; when we are bidding a long adieu to our friends, relations, and every thing in this life; when we are compaſſed with the horrors of death, and are about to be launched into eternity; oh! grant that our ſpirits may be ſuſtained by a lively faith in thy ſon Jeſus Chriſt—that the viſage of Death may be diſarmed of its terrors—and that we may triumphantly enter "into that reſt which remaineth for the people of God."

From the diſcourſe "of the love of God:"

"The love of God, as we are Chriſtians, conſiſts in the prevalence of our affections to God above all things. Religious offices are to be performed, not as the taſks of duty, but the ſervices of delight. In praying for bleſſings; in returning thanks for mercies; in acquainting ourſelves with the word and will of God, we are to find pleaſure. Our heart is to be devoted to God—"for his ſervants we are" whom we love, to whom we pay voluntary obedience. Whether we fulfil the firſt commandment, whether "we love God with all our heart, and ſoul, and mind, and ſtrength," as it behoves us aſſuredly to know,

know, let us impartially enquire of ourselves. God grant our hearts may bear the investigation! Do we then make the Gospel the rule of our conduct? Do we read it with attention, and observe it with fidelity? Do we observe the Lord's day with the reverence so sacred an institution demands? Do we regularly attend public worship ourselves, and oblige our families to do the same? Do we apply what we hear to our own case and circumstances, and thereby become better and more religious men? Do we every day pour out our souls in fervent prayer to God, to deliver us from evil, and to confirm us in goodness? And, to communicate the blessings of Christianity, do we daily assemble our families to worship God? Does it appear, by our temper and conduct, under whose banners we have enlisted? and, whatever we think, or say, or do, does it all, ultimately, conduce to the glory of God?

"By questions such as these we may know of a truth whether "we love God with all our heart, our soul, our mind, and strength," or not. Let us persuade ourselves to put the question fairly, and not shrink from the answers. One man will find, instead of loving God in the manner prescribed to ensure his salvation, that he loves every thing but God: where an hour is employed on the thoughts of futurity, months and years are devoted to the pursuits of pleasure, or the improvement of wealth. Another will be enabled to correct the mistake in which he may have lived all his life long,—that, to attend the service of the church, and sometimes to receive the Holy Sacrament; to fulfil the common duties of morality, and not to be exceedingly profligate; to swear, perhaps, without thought, or when he is rejoiced, or when he is provoked—that such an one loves God, and needs not doubt of his salvation. Dangerous delusion! Let him diligently peruse the Scriptures, and he will find that the terms of salvation differ widely from this Pagan system.

"The love of God, as it is the first and great commandment, so it is the first principle of Christianity. Should you ask any man, who has not set common decency at defiance, the question, whether he loved God or not? he would think you injured him by seeming to doubt of it. But, in so important a point, let no man deceive himself; for, to repeat what hath been before observed, if we love God we shall delight to converse with him in his appointed ordinances. Prayer, thanksgiving, meditation, hearing and reading the Word, receiving the Sacrament, accompanied with inviolable integrity, are the infallible proofs of our love of God. But if, instead of affording us pleasure, these duties are irksome, and we discharge them, not with alacrity, but with indifference, we are not religious, we are only moral—"the love of God is not shed abroad in our hearts." Many examples in the Heathen world may be adduced of strict justice and undeviating probity; but, if Christianity consisted in the mere practice of moral virtue, the death of Jesus Christ and the revelation of the Gospel had surely been superfluous.

"Suffer me then, in conclusion, earnestly to exhort you, my brethren, to cultivate this love in your hearts, and to "nourish it with all goodness;" let me prevail with you, if ye have any regard for your peace of mind, if you have any anxiety about the security of your salvation, if you have any dread of the vengeance of Almighty God, let me beseech, exhort, conjure you to keep "the first commandment." If you refuse to fulfil the terms of salvation, you are, no doubt, prepared with the apology you design to offer, the persuasive apology which is to appease the wrath of a justly-incensed God. What is the excuse Ingenuity can suggest, and Presumption plead, for having rejected the Gospel, and disobeyed the command, the first and great command of your Creator, your Redeemer, and Judge? We are unequivocally and peremptorily enjoined to "love the Lord our God with all our heart, and soul, and mind, and strength." From this source our every action and our every thought are to arise. Though "we give to every one that asketh us;" though we discharge all our moral obligations with the strictest fidelity, if we do not love God, if God hath not the first place in our affections, what was said of the young man in the Gospel may, with equal justice, be applied to us,—"yet one thing thou lackest." Let us rather endeavour to arrive at that state of evangelical righteousness which consists in loving God "with all our heart, and soul, and mind, and strength;" for then, and then only, can we judge with certainty, and conclude with confidence, that we are in a state of salvation.

"In a matter of such unspeakable moment, where our souls and our everlasting happiness are at stake, grant us, gracious God! to be no longer under the delusion of error, or the anxiety of suspence. Implant deep in our hearts the love of thy name. We desire to love thee above all things; and beseech thee, from the bottom of our souls, that, actuated by this divine principle, after having lived in that perfect love which casteth out fear, we may die in thy favour, and be received by thy mercy, through the merits and satisfaction of thy Son our Lord!"

The quotations are long; but we should only have weakened their force by abridging them.

We recommend theſe ſermons to our readers as compoſitions which can ſcarcely fail of affording them much ſatisfaction in the peruſal. We could diſcover faults, but they are greatly overbalanced by the general excellencies; and they are ſuch as every candid reader will readily overlook. We ſhall conclude our obſervations by remarking that the author, on the doctrinal ſubjects of the New Birth, the Divinity of Chriſt, and the Deſcent of the Holy Ghoſt, evinces a warm and ſteady attachment to the Eſtabliſhed Church, and proves that he is not deficient in reaſoning and argument, and that he poſſeſſes the happy talent both of confirming the judgment and perſuading the affections.

113. *The Voyage Home from the* Cape of Good Hope *With other Poems, relating to the* ape; *and Notes. By* H. W. Tytler, *M. D.*

WITH much ſatisfaction we meet again our old friend the Tranſlator of Callimachus (ſee vol. LXVII. pp. 488, 560); and we rejoice to ſee that neither bodily infirmity nor advancing age has extinguiſhed his poetic fire. The preſent little poem deſcribes the perils of a voyage through the trackleſs deep, interſperſed with moral and philoſophical obſervations, in which the deſcriptions of the Nautilus, the Flying-fiſh, the Tropic Bird, and the manner of angling for Sharks, deſerve eſpecial notice.

The peculiarity of the Nautilus, unobſerved by any natural hiſtorian, is taken from actual obſervation by the author: that

"—— Nature gave him pow'r
To ſink, contracted by a ſtring
He knows from out his form to bring,
Still in the dangerous hour."

It is likewiſe ſaid to envelope in this little ſtring, which is black, and endowed with a cauſtic quality, enemies of equal ſtrength with itſelf, and ſo burn them to death. A nautilus was found at Cape-town, with its ſtring wrapped round a ſmall dead fiſh.

"The Engliſh ſailors, with that laudable pride which attends the conſciouſneſs of their invincible ſuperiority at ſea, and likewiſe their confidence in the truſty oaken-bottoms of old England, call thoſe curious little animals "Portugueſe men of war." And, in confirmation of what is above mentioned, the ſailors warn paſſengers to avoid touching them, *leſt they burn their fingers.*

I have myſelf frequently conſidered, and likewiſe endeavoured to learn from others, what may be the cauſe of the unparalleled ſucceſs and perpetual ſuperiority of the Engliſh at ſea. Voltaire ſays, it is becauſe nations generally excel in thoſe exploits and accompliſhments to which their independence, as diſtinct ſtates, is chiefly owing. This I take to be but a frivolous reaſon. Many powerful ſtates have maintained their independence only a ſhort time. And it is well known, from hiſtory, that the Carthaginians, though very ſuperior ſailors to the Romans, were finally ſubdued by them, even on their own element. And, in the moſt flouriſhing times of their republick, a naval defeat put an end to the firſt Punic war, of twenty-four years ſtanding. One great cauſe of England's ſuperiority at ſea ſeems to conſiſt in this: that, thanks to our gracious Sovereign, her ſailors are always greatly better fed and clothed than thoſe of other nations. They have got, in every way that their ſituation will admit, thoſe ſenſual gratifications ſo delightful to that low claſs of mankind of which common ſailors muſt neceſſarily be compoſed. Plenty of excellent beef, pork, bread, vegetable food, and beer; or, where the laſt cannot be had, abundance of their favourite grog. (A Dutch ſhip, ſent to the Cape, is ſaid to have been provided with bread made of pounded birch, ſaw-duſt, and rye!) Another cauſe ſeems to be, the different manner of fighting. The Engliſh truſt in the ſtrength of their hulls; the French in the general lightneſs of their veſſels and rigging. The one acts on the offenſive; the other, as if preparing to make his eſcape. The Engliſhman pours his dreadful broadſide into the body of his enemy, expecting to ſink him in inſtant deſtruction. And the moment the ſailors hear their guns *tell*, as it is called, in his, comparatively, feeble ſides, they run up the ſhrouds, and give three cheers for the honour of old England. Whereas the Frenchman fires at his antagoniſt's rigging, in hopes to get away with the leaſt poſſible damage to himſelf, and, at the ſame time, to prevent a purſuit. From all which, I think it may, with great certainty, be concluded, that the Engliſh, as they ſo eminently are at preſent, will always continue to be, THE LORDS OF THE OCEAN"

Some compliments are deſervedly paid to ſeveral Britiſh Worthies—to our beloved Sovereign—to Lord Buchan, the Mæcenas of Scotland; to John Penn, Eſq.; Sir David Carnegie; George Skene, Eſq.; and, above all, to

"General Robert Melville, of Strathkinneſs, in Fifeſhire, for ſome time paſt third general in his Majeſty's ſervice; who,

who, after a long courſe of meritorious ſervices, civil and military, in different countries, during which he was repeatedly wounded; and, by the laſt wound, in the Weſt Indies, his loſs of ſight was occaſioned, attended with a narrow eſcape of his life, from an exploſion of gunpowder; has been thereby forced to live in retirement, for many years paſt. And, to the peculiar honour of this general and governor, it is univerſally known that, with the greateſt opportunities of eaſily enriching himſelf, no one ever made more exemplary ſacrifices of pecuniary intereſt to the public ſervice, nor ever attained to his rank with ſo little expence to his country; having likewiſe, it is believed, never, ſince his retirement, applied for nor enjoyed any of the cuſtomary advantages and emoluments allowed in ſuch caſes of retirement."

A neat little view of the "Cape Town of Good Hope" forms a vignette in the title-page.

114. *A Letter to the Right Honourable Sir* Joſeph Banks, *K. B. Preſident of the Royal Society of* London; *containing Strictures on his Letter to the National Inſtitute of* France.

"THE following pages are extracted from Cobbett's Weekly Political Regiſter, for general circulation by the poſt."

115. *Statements, ſubmitted to the Right Honourable Sir* Joſeph Banks, *Preſident of the Royal Society of* London. *Printed at* Leith.

THE Preſident's letter to the National Inſtitute is here ſtated "as appearing to breathe the ſpirit of a man who can condeſcend to kneel before the Inſtitutions of modern France, and at the ſame time aſpire to *all pre-eminence* in his own country, and in particular within his native diſtrict." As Preſident of the Royal Society, it contraſts him with Sir Iſaac Newton.

116. *Hints for the Improvement of the* Iriſh *Fiſhery. By* George Nu Whatley

A NEW ſource of wealth is here offered to the inhabitants of Ireland, by applying themſelves to the fiſheries, which their neighbours avail themſelves of before their eyes. Mr. Walton, of Oyſterhaven, near Kinſale, has invented a new net for taking hake. Mr. Whatley recommends the curing the cod by encouragement of a fiſhing company by Government, and protection of the trammel againſt the obſtinate lower claſſes.

117. *The Life of* Richard *Earl* Howe *By* George Mo[illegible]on, *Author of 'An Eſſay on Deſign in Gardening," and of the Supplement to Dr.* J[illegible]hnſon's * *Dictionary* †

THE early part of the narrative, from his Lordſhip's going to Eton to his 14th year, is given from his private ſecretary ‡, who attended him in all his expeditions; the remainder is the reſult of the writer's perſonal knowledge and information, who ſold him a paternal eſtate in 1772, and reſided near him in Hertfordſhire. His Lordſhip diſcovered great foreſight, intrepidity, firmneſs, and vigour, both of mind and body; the charges brought againſt him by an impatient people, or his political enemies, are cleared up; his affluence is ſhewn not to have been the reſult of his profeſſional ſucceſſes and advantages, but of his family connexions, and excellent and amiable private character. As much, however, as his biographer ſhews himſelf his vindicator, ſo much he reflects on the Miniſtry under whom he acted. Lord Howe's death is aſcribed to his application of electricity to an inveterate rheumatic complaint. The ſecond of his amiable daughters ſurvived him but eight months; and her mother died exactly four months after her. Pitt and Fox are contraſted: but the eloquence of either eſteemed equal to that of Powis and Wyndham. Mr. M's "garrulity" is more pardonable than the peculiarities of his ſtyle and expreſſion. "In his 68th year he aſſumes the tone of *cenſor caſtigatorius* to a greater degree than might perhaps be allowable in one not equally cut off from ſocial intercourſe with mankind." But his readers are to "believe that he has not publiſhed a ſingle ſyllable of the enſuing pages under any other influence whatever than that of his own propenſities alone." (p. 3.)

118. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right*

* His opinion of whom will appear from an epitaph on him in the Supplement. Boſwell ſays the Doctor ſpoke very ſlightingly of him, and, in ſome ſmall diſpute, about 1750, reduced him to whiſtle.

† Mr. M publiſhed alſo Hocilive's Poems (LXVI 757), and a Britiſh Freeholder's Anſwer to Tom Paine.

‡ Mr. L'Epine, whoſe eſtate he inherited on the death of his only daughter, and publiſhed memoirs of him in the Britiſh Magazine.

Honourable

Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on Sunday, Jan 9, 1803, being the Day appointed for adminiſtering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev. John Hewgill, M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.

THE text, Ex. xxiii. 2, furniſhes the preacher with an opportunity of inculcating uniform holineſs and purity of conduct; and of paying to the late Alderman Cadell a handſome compliment, for "gentleneſs of manners, benevolence of diſpoſition, purity of morals, tenderneſs to the unfortunate, and an unaffected deportment in the various offices of citizen, magiſtrate, parent, and friend."

119. *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of* Pleſhy, *in the County of* Eſſex. 4to.

PLESHY and Croyland ſeem to have been among the firſt objects of Antiquarian Curioſity to their Illuſtrator. We cannot blame the man who cheriſhes his firſt love, be his innocent and laudable purſuit what it will. We allow for the diſtance between antient and modern manners, partial as, with old Glouceſter, we acknowledge ourſelves to the former. We regret that ſo little remains of the manſion and magnificence of the high conſtables of England; and we do not regret this attempt to recover the place before the eyes of thoſe who have outlived them.

An Appendix of 30 articles contains a number of curious documents from the Duchy of Lancaſter, the great civility of the keeper of whoſe records is here acknowledged. Two or three pieces congenial with the times and manners are added, in the form of ſtatutes of a guild in the pariſh-church of Morton in Eſſex; and the poetry of a Duke of Orleans, captive in the Tower of London, in the ſubſequent reign of Henry VI. Much information is derived from Froiſſart, of whoſe hiſtory we expect an intereſting tranſlation from Mr. Johnes; and from Gower's "Vox Clamantis," or metrical Chronicle of the Inſurrection of the Commons in the Reign of Richard II. of which an edition would be deſireable.

120. *Letter to the Rev. Dr. Goodall, Head Maſter of* Eton *School, on the Importance of Religious Education.*

THE letter-writer contends for beſtowing as much time in explaining the principles of the Chriſtian Religion at leaſt on a Sunday, inſtead of the uſual ſchool-taſks, and by ſuitable ſermons from the pulpit on that day; by explaining paſſages from the claſſicks in a religious view; by family prayer in the boarding-houſes. Truths theſe which want only to be felt to be inculcated.

121. *A ſerious Call to conſtant and devout Attendance on the ſtated Services of the Church of* England, *in an Addreſs from a Clergyman to his Pariſhioners By the Rev.* Thomas Robinſon, *M. A. Vicar of* St. Mary's, Leiceſter.

SERIOUS advice and argument.

122. *Thoughts on Non-reſidence and Farming, in a Letter to the Biſhop of* St. Aſaph, *by a Magiſtrate.*

CONTAINS ſenſible arguments againſt clerical farmers.

123 Leopold; *or, The Baſtard.* 2 *vols.*

WE have not, of late, read a more amuſing ſeries of adventures, or more varied and happy delineation of characters, than are to be found in this work; and the inferences, deduced from the ſeveral characters and incidents as they ariſe, are juſt, praiſeworthy, and inſtructive. We ſhall be free enough to obſerve, that, in a few inſtances, where it has ſeemed neceſſary to the author that particular parties ſhould unexpectedly meet, we think that probability has been a little ſtrained to accompliſh the deſign. Admitting this, however, the novel is evidently the production of an able hand.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A Constant Christian Reader deſires to be informed if the itinerant preachers and miſſionaries, who call themſelves *Evangelical* miniſters, celebrate or receive the Lord's Supper; and why this fundamental rite of our religion is ſo little or ſo irregularly attended to by the members of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

Oceanus, of Formby, aſks, whether there is any ſenſible effect on the barometer at tide-times, &c. or about the Moon's Southing? If not, how does the moon attract the water, twice in a day, to ſuch an height, when its influence over the atmoſphere is much greater, and to make no ſenſible effect on the barometer, particularly at new and full moon?

P. M. of Ormſkirk, aſks, whether any danger of fire can occur from a tin ſteam-pipe coming from a ſupplied boiler through a wooden box? and requeſts a philoſophical or general anſwer.

We thank J. N. J. for *both* his letters. The firſt would lead us to an *endleſs* plan; the ſecond ſhall certainly be uſed ſoon.

A Second Traveller in our next.

SHAKSPEARE'S GHOST.

OUR immortal Bard, who was as good an Englishman as a Poet,—whose breast glowed as much with enthusiastic Love of his Country, as his fancy with poetic fire,—addresses his Countrymen in the following animated strain:

BRITONS!

BE stirring as the time; be fire with fire,
Threaten the threatener, and out-face the brow
Of bragging horror; so shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,
Grow great by your example, and put on
THE DAUNTLESS SPIRIT OF RESOLUTION.
Away; and glister like the God of War
When he intendeth to become the field:
Shew boldness, and aspiring confidence.
What! SHALL THEY SEEK THE LION IN HIS DEN;
And fright him there; and make him tremble there!
Oh let it not be said!—Forage, and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors;
AND GRAPPLE WITH HIM, ERE HE COME SO NIGH.—

—Shall we, upon the footing of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make compromise,
Insinuation, parley, and base truce
To arms invasive? Shall a ———
———————— brave our fields,
And flush his spirit in a warlike soil,
Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
And find no check?—LET US TO ARMS!

——— Now on, you NOBLEST ENGLISH,
Whose blood is fetch'd from Fathers of war-proof;
Fathers, that, like so many Alexanders,
Have on French soil from morn till even fought,
And sheath'd their swords for lack of argument—
Dishonour not your mothers; now attest,
That those whom you call'd fathers did beget you.
Be copy now to men of grosser blood,
And teach them how to war. And you, good *yeomen*,
Whose limbs were made in ENGLAND,
shew us now
The metal of your pasture; let us know
That you are worth your breeding, which I doubt not:
For there is none of you so mean and low
That hath not noble lustre in your eyes;
I see you stand like greyhounds in the slips,
Straining upon the start. *The game's a-foot;*
Follow your spirit: and, upon this charge,
Cry "God for us! for ENGLAND! and KING GEORGE!"

— — — — — — — —

THIS ENGLAND NEVER DID (NOR NEVER SHALL) [QUEROR,
LIE AT THE PROUD FOOT OF A CON-
But when it first doth help to wound itself.
—Let come three corners of the world in arms, [us rue,
And we shall shock them: *nought shall make*
If England to itself do rest but true.

*** Shakspeare often delights us on the stage in the hour of amusement,—let him now in the hour of peril inspire us with that Patriotism and Courage which animated our forefathers to those Deeds of Glory which he describes.—Shakspeare now speaks in the character of a true Englishman and a sturdy John Bull, indignant that a French Army should wage War in our Isle: And in the character of the heroic Harry the Fifth, who led our forefathers to Deeds of Glory in the Heart of France—Deeds which no atchievements have yet excelled, and which will ever honour our National Character, unless o'erclouded by our want of Spirit. Shall France, who acknowledged this Prince their Lord, now impose her yoke upon us? Need it be told that, led by this Royal Hero, an intrepid band of Twelve Thousand men, encountered and vanquished a mighty host of Sixty Thousand?—These courageous men were Britons—We too are Britons;—Let, then, all who claim that title, and whose veins flow with British Blood, emulate the Ardour, the Courage, the Glory of their Ancestors, and strive to preserve that renown for their posterity, which the heroes of Agincourt and Cressy have transmitted to us.—And may we *equally deserve* the *admiration of after ages!* L. H.

INVOCATION TO BRITISH VALOUR.

ARDENT spirit of the brave!
Scorning danger, spurning fear,
Up the rock, or o'er the wave,
Keenly urging their career!

Thou, that erst on Cressy's field,
Thou, who late by Nilus' tide,
Flaming from Britannia's shield,
Shed'st the flow'r of Gallic pride!

On thy powerful aid once more
Freedom's favour'd Champion calls!
Rouse her sons from shore to shore—
Thunder from her wooden walls!

Blast again the Tyrant's boast,
Her dominions so enslave—
Whelm Invasion's haughty host
Deep beneath the bellowing wave!

Or, triumphant, into port
All the crowd of captives bring;
Whilst our Tars enjoy the sport,
And our wives and daughters sing,
"Rule, Britannia! rule the waves!
Britons never will be slaves!" HAFIZ.

THE FRENCH NONPAREILS.
AN ODE.

SPIRIT of chivalrous emprize,
Don Quixote! art thou come again,
Conceal'd

Conceal'd in *Consular* disguise, [Spain?
T' astonish modern France, like antient
Hark! what bombastic notes,
From pious Bishops' throats,
At thy approach the welkin rend!
See how all windows blaze!
See how in mute amaze
Adoring mobs before thy presence bend!
Even tow'ring Alps
Stoop their grey scalps,
To give thy glory rev'rence due—
Rough billows, marr'd,
Grow smooth and hard,
Beneath the sole of thy triumphant shoe!

But, who is she,
O peerless pink of chivalry!
That, blooming like a new-blown rose,
By thy majestic side,
In military pride
Moves, scatt'ring odours as she goes?
With Cytherea's skin,
And Pallas' lofty mien,
All hearts at once to win—
She needs but to be seen!
O yes! yon plausive roar,
That shakes the startled shore,
To all people proclaims,
From the Seine to the Thames,
'Tis great Bonaparte's charming Bride!

O yes! indeed 'tis she,
Who so sweetly soothes thee,
When crosses or cares thy mind vex—
Who, in *virtue*, as in *beauty*,
Who, in every *social duty*, [sex!"
So conspicuous shines, "the model of her
Happy, happy, happy pair!
Who so great, so good, so fair!

July 11. HAFIZ.

BRITONS, TO ARMS!!!

WRITTEN BY W. T. FITZGERALD, ESQ. AND RECITED BY HIM AT THE MEETING OF THE LITERARY FUND, JULY 14.

BRITONS, TO ARMS! of Apathy beware,
And let your Country be your dearest care;
Protect your Altars! guard your Monarch's
Throne, [your own!
The Cause of GEORGE and Freedom is
What! shall that England want her Sons' support, [COURT†?
Whose Heroes fought at CRESSY *—AGINCOURT†?
And when great Marlb'rough * led the English van, [a man!
In France, o'er Frenchmen, triumph'd to
By ALFRED'S great and ever honour'd name! [fame!
By EDWARD'S prowess, and by HENRY'S
By all the gen'rous Blood for Freedom shed,
And by the Ashes of the Patriot Dead!
By the bright glory Britons lately won
On Egypt's plains, beneath the burning sun,
BRITONS, TO ARMS! defend your Country's cause, [and LAWS!
Fight for your KING! your LIBERTIES!
Be France defied, her slavish yoke abhorr'd,
And place your safety only on your Sword.
The Gallic Despot, sworn your mortal foe,
Now aims his last, but his most deadly blow;
With England's plunder tempts his hungry slaves, [waves!
And dares to brave you on your native
If Britain's Rights be worth a Briton's care, [swear!
To shield them from the Son of Rapine—
Then to Invasion be Defiance given,
Your Cause is just, approv'd by Earth and Heaven!
Should adverse winds our gallant Fleet restrain, [the main;
To sweep his "bawbling†" vessels from
And Fate permit him on our shores t'advance,
The Tyrant never shall return to France;
Fortune herself shall be no more his friend,
And *here* the history of his crimes shall end—
His slaughter'd Legions shall manure our shore, [MORE.
And ENGLAND NEVER KNOW INVASION

* In the year 1346, Edward Prince of Wales (commonly called the Black Prince), son of our King Edward III. gained the famous battle of Cressy, in which 30,000 of the French were killed upon the field.

† In the year 1415, Henry V. King of England invaded France, and gained the memorable battle of Agincourt, when 10,000 of the French were slain, and 14,000 were taken prisoners. The prisoners were more in number than the victorious English army!

WAR SONG.

Written in May 1803, *on* BONAPARTE'S *telling Lord* WHITWORTH, *that* England *could not, single-handed, cope with* France, *and threatening Invasion.*

"What! shall he seek the Lion in his den,
And fright him there! and make him tremble there!
O let it not be said! ——
——*Nought can make us rue,*
If England to herself shall be but true."
SHAKSPEARE, King John.

BONAPARTE *speaks.*

BOW, Britons, bow the haughty head;
Bend, Britons, bend the stubborn knee;
Own your antient virtue fled,
And know not that ye once were free.
Act no more the Briton's part,
With valiant hand and honest heart;

* In Queen Anne's reign, A. D. 1706, the great Duke of Marlborough gained the renowned battle of Blenheim. 12,000 French were slain, and 13,000 taken prisoners, together with the French general, Marshal Tallard.

† "A bawbling vessel was he Captain of,
For shallow draught, and bulk unmeasurable."
SHAKSPEARE.

What

What indignation bids you feel,
Dare not, dare not, to reveal;
Tho' Justice sharpen, dare not grasp, the lance, [France.
Nor, single-handed, tempt the might of

Me Holland, Italy obey;
Her breast with many a war wound gor'd,
And crush'd beneath my iron sway,
Me, Helvetia owns her lord.
Boast not, then, your fleets that sweep
The Eastern and the Western deep;
Boast not, then, your sea-wash'd land,
Rampart girt by Nature's hand;
Fleets and billows stay not me ——
Then bow the head, and bend the knee.
Britons, no more your rival ranks advance!
Nor, single-handed, dare to cope with France.

ENGLISHMAN.

Yes, as an English root-bound oak
Stoops to the tempest, we will bow!
Yes, we will bend as the tall rock
Mocking the wave that chafes below!
Now by our EDWARD's hands, embrued
Once and again in Gallia's blood;
By the laurels that intwine, [thine;
Henry, thy helm; and, MARLB'ROUGH,
By our Chiefs on Nilus' tide,
Him who triumph'd *, him who died †,
By him ‡ whom Acon's § turrets raise
To lion-hearted Richard's ‖ praise.
Yes! we will still our rival ranks advance,
And, single-handed, brave the might of France!

Come then, come, thou Consul-king!
Launch thy navies, arm thy host,
And beneath Night's fav'ring wing,
Thy banners plant on England's coast;
Come! but hope not to return—
Here other thoughts thou soon shalt learn;
Shalt feel that Britons still may claim
The honours of the British name;
Can fearless still maintain their stand
On British, as on Syrian land;
Still rise superior to the sons of France,
Still, single-handed, crush the pride of France!

THE VOICE OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

To the Tune of "Hearts of Oak."

AWAY, my brave boys! haste away to the shore; [straight coming o'er,
Our foes, the base French, boast they're
To murder, and plunder, and ravish, and burn— [never return;
Let them come—we'll take care they shall
For around all our shores, hark! the notes loudly ring,
United, we're ready,
Steady, boys, steady, [King.
To fight for our Liberty, Laws, and our
They boast in the dark they will give us the slip; [dip;
The attempt may procure them a dangerous
Our bold tars are watching in Ocean's green lap,
To give them a long *Jacobinical nap* *.
But, should they steal over, with one voice we'll sing,
United, we're ready, &c.

They knew that, united, we sons of the waves [vel like slaves;
Would ne'er bow to Frenchmen, nor grovel
So, ere they durst venture to touch on our strand,
They sent black Sedition to poison our land.
But around all our shores now the notes loudly ring,
United, we're ready, &c.

They swore we were slaves, were all lost and undone;
That a Jacobin nostrum, as sure as a gun,
Would make us all equal, and happy, and free; [tree.
'Twas only to dance round their Liberty's
No, no! round our shores let the notes loudly ring,
United, we're ready, &c.

'Twas only to grant them the kiss call'd fraternal, [nfernal;
A kiss which all Europe has found most I
And then, they maintain'd, the effect could not miss — [the Swiss!
We should all be as blest as the Dutch and
No, no! round our shores let the notes loudly ring,
United, we're ready, &c.

With lies, and with many a Gallican wile,
They spread their dire poison o'er Erin's green Isle;
But now each *shillalah* is ready to thwack,
And baste the lean ribs of the Gallican Quack. [loudly ring,
All around Erin's shores, hark! the notes
United, we're ready, &c.

Stout Sandy, our brother, with heart and with hand, [triot band.
And his well tried *Claymore*, joins the pa-
Now Jack, Pat, and Sandy, thus cordial agree,
We sons of the waves shall for ever be free,
While, around all our shores, hark! the notes loudly ring,
United, we're ready, &c.

As they could not deceive, they now threaten to pour [devour;
Their hosts on our land, to lay waste and
To drench our fair fields and our cities in gore,
Nor cease to destroy 'till Britannia's no more.
Let them come if they dare—hark! the notes loudly ring,
United, we're ready, &c.

---

* Lord Nelson. † Abercrombie.
‡ Sir Sidney Smith.
§ Buonaparte's siege of Acre, from whence he was driven by Sir Sidney Smith.
‖ Richard the First, called the Lion-hearted.

* "Death is an eternal sleep."
Vide Robespierre's Decree.

My

My sweet rosy Nan is a true British wife,
And loves her dear Jack as she loves her own life;
Yet she girds on my sword, and smiles while I glow, [heads low;
To meet the proud French, and to lay their
And chaunts 'tween each buss, while the notes loudly ring,
My Jack, thou art ready!
Steady, boy, steady,
Go, fight for thy Liberty, Laws, and thy King.

And Ned, my brave lad, with a true British heart, [cart;
Has forsaken his plough, has forsaken his
E'en Dolly has quitted, to dig in a trench,
All, all, for the take of a cut at the French;
While he sings all day long, Let the notes loudly ring,
I'm ready, I'm ready!
Steady, boys, steady,
To fight for my Liberty, Laws, and my King!

Away then, my boys! haste away to the shore, [straight coming o'er,
Our foes, the base French, boast they're
To murder, and plunder, and ravish, and burn— [never return;
They may come— but, by Jove, they shall
For, around all our shores, hark! the notes loudly ring,
United, we're ready,
Steady, boys, steady,
To fight for our Liberty, Laws, and our King!

ROUSE, Britons, rouse, your Country's Genius call!
Wake, Britons, wake, ere Albion falls,
And bravely grasp the lance;
Nobly defend your Native Land,
The Laws your fathers wisely plann'd,
Against insulting France!

Let Bonaparte vainly dream,
Fondly indulge his favourite theme,
And boast with haughty pride,
How he will conquer and destroy,
How Britain's warlike sons annoy,
How Britain's land divide.

His far-fam'd navy first must yield,
Her gallant troops must quit the field,
And all their hopes resign;
Bow to the pow'rful arms of France,
Nor dare with martial pride advance
To oppose the great design.

Come, Britons, come, at Honour's call,
Repel the restless sons of Gaul,
And stop their mad career;
Firmly united we will stand,
And, patriot-like, join hand in hand,
We then have nought to fear.

Oxford, July 12. W. G.

SONNET ON LEAVING DEAL, AFTER THE LOSS OF A DELIGHTFUL CHILD.

FROM Deal I turn my lingering steps away, [should have flown:
From whence three weeks revok'd I
O could'st thou, Time, back to that hour convey [not known.
What thou hast ta'en—the change I had
To thee like all things else I must submit,
And yield with patience to thy stern decree; [unfit
But He who governs Time shall make
For joys that change not with eternity.
Then, Deal, until that glorious day arrive,
With thee the cement of my soul I leave,
Sacred deposit! when the dead shall live,
And ev'ry one his final doom receive;
My angel boy shall rise again from dust,
Spring to his parents' arms, and lead them to the just.

EPILOGUS IN ANDRIAM, 1802.

MYSIS——DAVUS.

MYSIS *loquitur.*

SED quid ages mi Dave, etenim non aurea nobis
Contigit, aut omni ex parte beata, Venus;
Verum & amore mero, mage, vivitur, & lare nostro
Ut stet amor certe est ejicienda fames.

DAVUS.

Ipse animis eadem hæc agito, nempe est quoque Davo [mis;
Et Bacchi et Cereris cura odiumque
Fiam ergo, ut mos est, caupo; Caupona Popina
O quam dulce meis auribus ista sonant.
Ipse ut convivas inter co[illegible]
Dum tu miscebis bella mihi stratagemata,
Sic quoque suaviolum pulchella videberis Hebe,
Ipse nec Alcidæ dissimilis videor.

MYSIS.

Ne tu cauponam mea lux, res sordida, vilis,
Impura, et lucri insuper exigui.
Quin majora animo moveas; quin sperne popinas
Atq' aperi pueris Gymnasiarcha scholam.

DAVUS.

Infamis! quibus auxiliis, quo numine fretus
Hoc agerem;

MYSIS.

Expediam singula si taceas,
Rure sub urbano quæratur domicilium paulum
Sed peregrinanti conspicienda domus;
Hanc Academiam studiis juvenilibus aptam
Nuncieti auratis janua clara notis;
Nunciet, hæc ilia est quæ sufficit edifcendis
Artibus & linguis omnibus, una domus.
Nec pretium sit vile, magentes exige sumptus,
Nil nisi quod magni constat inepta emit.

DAVUS.

Esto, sed ipse tamen tardus crastaque Minervâ
Literulas vix dum calleo,

MYSIS.

MYSIS.

Nil opus est.
Grammaticæ mittet tibi Scotia præceptores
Quos prorsum exiguum sufficit atque cibus;
Qui pueros doceat saltare aut ense ferire
Forte etiam et fidibus lucre Gallus erit.
Tu modo fac quæcunque illis mercedula constat,
In loculos semper sit geminata tuos.

DAVUS.

Ah! sensi stolidus demum; & placet ut mihi solo
Scilicet accedat lucrum; aliisque labor—
Quod si pueris opus est, non magno erit illa labori
Convenient dextræ non male virga meæ.

MYSIS.

Ridiculum! ut pueris nostris tua ferrea virga
Aut æ si teneram habara virga cutem;
Vix hoc ynas spectet nati matercula, qualis
Ad nos mos adeo sat scio, crebra Lares.
Non ita, quem potus blandus sermone morabar est,
Et bene compositis pelliciendus dolis.
Ipsa Thæ appenam latices mollesq' placentas
Foris et vinum etiam sunt quibus ista placent.
Ortho ipse suis oculis circum omnia lustret,
En quam eu totam jam tibi pando domum.
Ostendam molleque toros et finde ne pudi
Induvias, pueros quique ubique suum
Exultet hinc ferulas dicam hinc fumesq' Verberaq et virga et vis *omnia bella* *.
Dum tumpes absit tumulus virulenq' palæstrum
Conjuratal a decem mœnia plusve pedum
Nulla hic deformat pugna, cruentaque vultum
Nec mandi læto Martius ore cruor,
Sors alia est istis adeam quos *careere in* * *uno*
Occlusos miserâ torquet. Et ira fame,
Quos humi squalen vili loco *grabati* ‡
Squalent immundo & mœnia nuda situ.

DAVUS.

At quid ego?

MYSIS.

Patribus fera verbis excipe patres,
Quæque animo venit quisque, memento loqui
Si cui, natus liebes, mores laudato, maius quis
Davenitam infanti nomen semper erit.
Et culpam in veteres transferre memento magistros [mit:
Sera, ego quam tandem præsto medela vevis prima?

DAVUS.

Haudquaquam videor satis omnia dixti
At tu jam nimia es quin mea vita tace.

MYSIS.

Hei quam magnifice, ad pueros istum induc vultum
At ne sis moneo Gymnasiarcha mihi,
Quicquid agas sim alatum aliis, tatuus mihi et excors
Et semper vero nomine, Davus eris.

Hastings, July 6.

* Head-master. † The Dormitory. ‡ Beds.

Mr. URBAN, *Brompton, June 19.*

IF you think the following epitaph, intended for the late highly respected, and sincerely regretted Mr. Wm. Forfar, an old master in his Majesty's service, buried at St. Margaret, Rochester, mentioned in vol. LXXII. p. 1227, worthy a place, it is at your service.

A CONSTANT READER.

Here Forfar rests, a blunt, but honest tar,
Whose hour-glass out, has left this transient scene, [peace or war,
Whose bark, through life's rough sea, in
A happy, placid temper, steer'd serene.

Of manly person, of affections kind,
A foe to slander, and to friendship true;
May Heaven his canvass spread before the wind,
Celestial joys presenting to his view!

His social mind, e'en village children knew,
His worth should fortitude to friendship lend;
His virtues many, and his faults but few,
While fear'd as parent, neighbour, guide, or friend.

Such friend may weep, and filial duty grieve,
What can't meet? thro' life's contracted span,
Friendship but builds; hope blossoms to deceive,
Alike the sage, the hero, and the man.

J. K.

ON REPEATING THE PRIZE POEM. "PALUS INE," RECITED IN THE THEATRE AT OXFORD, JUNE 15, 1803.

HARK! thy Muse so pleasing, exquisite,
Soaring in fancy, and so bold in flight,
A once call'd for h love, adoration, fear,
And charm'd to transport every listening ear;
For not from fources Pagan or profane,
But Sion's holy hill deriv'd the strain;
Whence, clear as chrystal, streams do gently flow, [her woe:
That murmuring teach thee how to tell
Then didst thou shed the sympathetic tear,
And mourn, like Israel's ever-weeping seer,
Mourn o'er the crimes, the ruin, and disgrace
Of the once faithful, now apostate, race.
But Hope descending, by soft Pity led,
Cheer'd the thick gloom, reviv'd the hopeless dead; [tem's king,
Proclaim'd the promise; shew'd how Sa-
His gather'd outcasts soon again will bring;
To pristine splendor Palestine restore,
To double bliss, and life for evermore.
On themes like these intent, bright Youth, go on [son);
(Themes that erst tun'd the harp of Jesse's
Break forth again—quench not the hallow'd fire,
Nor change thy own, but for an Angel's lyre.

F.

PRO-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

H. OF COMMONS.

April 19.

Sir *J. W. Anderſon* moved to bring in a Bill for making a Free Market in London for the ſale of coals.—Granted.

The Grenada Loan Bill was paſſed.

April 20.

On the order for conſidering the report of the Nottingham Committee, Mr. *Fox* ſaid, it did not appear that any blame could be attached to the Magiſtrates.

Mr. *Hawkins Browne*, after ſome remarks on the different reſolutions, gave notice that he ſhould move to bring in a Bill for the better Regulation of Elections at Nottingham. He ſaid, the ſcenes of wickedneſs during the late election exceeded all deſcription.

Some further converſation took place on the conduct of the Magiſtrates, in which Mr. *Fox* ſtrongly inſiſted that the Magiſtrates had made every endeavour to ſuppreſs the riots.—Leave given.

April 21.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, for conſidering that part of his Majeſty's Speech relating to commercial accommodation;

General *Gaſcoyne* ſaid, that, from a printed paper iſſued by the Treaſury, it appeared that the preſent duties upon commerce were to be augmented: he perceived that an increaſe of the revenue was in contemplation, as an addition of 3½ per cent. was to be made to ſome articles, and in other inſtances it would amount to 15 per cent. He was apprehenſive that the object of this meaſure was to provide ways and means to defray the expences of the preſent armament; and he concluded with hoping the Bill would not be preſſed till the ſtate of affairs was made known.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, the object of the meaſure was only to ſimplify and conſolidate the mode of collecting the revenues, and was ſimilar to that adopted in 1787. The preſent meaſure was intended only as a firſt part of a general ſyſtem for every branch of the revenue, and was intended to conſolidate all the duties on cuſtoms: amongſt other regulations, it was propoſed that a ſmall duty ſhould be laid on the importation of articles that were at preſent imported duty-free, and all articles from the Weſt Indies, except ſugar, were to be ſubject to a trifling impoſition. He concluded with ſaying he wiſhed the Bill to be paſſed before the end of the ſeſſion, as the ſchedule of the whole plan was nearly ready.

On the ſecond reading of the Bill for managing the Property of Lunatics, Mr. *Fitzgerald*, the Prime Serjeant of Ireland, wiſhed for a general aſſimilation of the laws for the protection of property in England and Ireland; and obſerved, that ſuch a clauſe could not be conſidered at a more favourable opportunity, than while Lord Redeſdale was in this country.—It was agreed to conſider this clauſe in a Committee.

H. OF LORDS.

April 22.

Lord *Courtenay* was ſworn, and took his ſeat; after which, the Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to ſix public and three private Bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a Committee was appointed for conſidering the powers granted to County Juſtices, for erecting bridges, &c.

Some converſation took place on the Ilcheſter election, in which Mr. *Smith* ſtpted that a ſyſtem of bribery and corruption had exiſted in the borough, and urged the neceſſity of proſecuting Mr. Daviſon, the Mayor, and other perſons.

Several Members ſpoke in defence of theſe perſons, and amongſt them Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Sheridan*.

The *Maſter of the Rolls* had doubts as to the propriety of the Houſe ordering proſecutions for offences that were cogniſable by common law.

At length the reſolutions were agreed to.

A Select Committee was appointed, to examine into the report on the Highlands.

April 25.

Mr. *Fox* preſented a petition from the Mayor and Aldermen of Nottingham, praying to be heard againſt the Nottingham Franchiſe Bill. Ordered for conſideration on Friday.

Mr. Simpſon, the Mayor of Great Grimſby, was ordered into cuſtody, for improper conduct during the election.

The Edinburgh Road Bill being conſidered oppreſſive to the Farmers, was thrown out by a majority of one.

H. OF LORDS.

April 26.

Earl *Moira*, on the ſecond reading of the Pancras Poor's Bill, deſired that the petitioners againſt it might be permitted to bring evidence in ſupport of their petition; which was acquieſced in.

Lord *King* expreſſed his concern, that the diſcuſſion upon the papers on the table relative

relative to the general revenue and expenditure of the Nation, ſhould have been ſo long deferred. He ſignified his intention, if the cauſes of delay ſhould not be renewed, to bring it on on Tueſday.

In the Commons the ſame day, Sir *R. Buxton* moved that the order for the liſts of diſputed votes in the Middleſex Election to be exchanged before the 1ſt of May be diſcharged, the conſideration of that petition being put off till next Seſſion.

Mr. *Grey* ſpoke in favour of the order.

Sir *F. Burdett* ſaid it would be hard not to defer the order, if the petitioners had not ſufficient time to prepare; but their object in requiring further time was to prevent the oppoſite party from making an adequate defence. After ſome further converſation, the order was diſcharged.

H. OF LORDS.

April 27.

The Houſe was principally occupied with hearing evidence on Mr. Brydges's claim to the Chandos Peerage.

In the Commons the ſame day, in the Committee on the Coroners' Bill, agreed, that the ſum ſhould remain at 9d. per mile, with a power veſted in the Magiſtrates to grant the additional ſum of 18d. on extraordinary occaſions.

H. OF LORDS.

April 28.

Evidence on Markham's Divorce Bill was brought, to prove the adultery between the Lady and Capt. Fanſhaw; and their Lordſhips debated upon the ſubject of ſome property which had lately accrued to Mrs. Markham.

Lord Bulkeley was ſworn in.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Folkſtone* moved for papers, to obtain information as to the Cape of Good Hope. He had no wiſh to interfere with the Negotiation, nor to call for improper information, ſo that, if Miniſters would ſay his motion interfered with the Negotiation, he would drop it. In diſcuſſing this ſubject, he premiſed, that as the publick had been kept in ſuch total ignorance, he ſhould be obliged to refer for information to the French papers. He had heard that at different times different orders had been ſent out: at one time it was determined to give it up, and at another it was to be kept, without any reaſon being aſſigned. After the ſignature of the Treaty of Peace, orders were ſent out to deliver up the Cape; but in the month of October, when there was a conſiderable ferment in conſequence of the invaſion of Switzerland by France, orders were ſent that the Cape ſhould not be given up. He did not know theſe circumſtances from any official account publiſhed by Miniſters, but from the accounts publiſhed in the French Papers. He then took a view of the other accounts that had appeared in the foreign journals, as to Malta, Egypt, &c. and concluded with moving for "Copies of all Orders ſent to the Cape of Good Hope, reſpecting the ſurrender of that Colony, ſince the ſignature of the Treaty of Peace, together with copies of all diſpatches relative to the ſurrender or detention of that Colony, as received by the Commander of the Britiſh Forces by land and ſea there, and the times when they were received from Miniſters.—Alſo, an account of all diſcuſſions, if any, which had taken place between Miniſters and the French Government, reſpecting that Colony, ſince the ſignature of the Treaty, previous to the laſt order ſent out for the ſurrender of the ſame.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* adverted to the inconſiſtency of the mover, in declaring that he did not wiſh for information as to the negotiation, and then moving for the diſcuſſions relative to the Cape; and concluded with adviſing him to bring his motion in the ſhape of an Addreſs to the Throne.

Mr. *Windham* defended the manner in which Lord Folkſtone had proceeded.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* had ſerious objections to the motion, inaſmuch as it interfered with the negotiation.

Mr. *Fox* made a long ſpeech, the purport of which was, to ſhew, that if the Houſe thought proper to enter upon an inquiry into the ſtate of the Nation, then this motion would be premature.

After ſome obſervations from Mr. *Martin*, the Houſe paſſed to the order of the day.

Lord *Caſtlereagh* moved to bring in a Bill to enable the Eaſt India Company to defray the expence of raiſing and paying two companies of Volunteer Corps.—Ordered.

April 29.

The Dublin Univerſity Committee reported, that George Knox, eſq. is duly elected.

Mr. *H Browne* preſented a petition with 1500 ſignatures, in favour of the Bill for ſecuring the rights of Freeholders at Nottingham; and Mr. *Fox* preſented one againſt the Bill, ſigned by 4000 inhabitants.—Ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion by Mr. *Browne* for the ſecond reading of the Bill, Mr. *Fox* made an animated ſpeech to oppoſe it: he deprecated the inſulting language of lenity which the framers of the Bill had held towards the Magiſtrates of Nottingham, and contended that if they were guilty, they had a right to be heard in their defence: he glanced at the conduct of the Magiſtrates of London, at the time of the riots in 1780, when Parliament did not think proper

proper to make an inquiry; and strongly insisted that Nottingham was well governed. After a long defence of the Magistrates, Mr. *Fox* concluded with opposing the general principles of the Bill.

Mr. *Bond* spoke in favour of the Bill, and described the treatment which the unpopular candidate experienced at the election; as well as that shewn to the churchwardens, &c. who are disliked by the people. It appeared that the voters were attacked by the populace, who "*spencered*" them, *i. e.* cut off their cloaths, &c.

After some further remarks from different Members, the motion was agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 2.

The Earl of *Suffolk* moved, that an account of Vicars and Curates holding livings under 100*l.* per annum be laid before the House: he said there were about 10,000 such situations in the country, half of which were under 70*l.* per annum.

At the suggestion of the *Lord Chancellor*, the Earl consented to delay his motion for a few days: it was, however, previously opposed by Lord *Auckland*.

Lord *Auckland* moved for the production of certain accounts relative to the revenue. He stated the revenue of the country, for the last twelve months, to have exceeded 34,000,000*l.* thereby creating an excess, after paying the interest of our debt, &c. of 17,000,000*l.* towards the extraordinary services of the country.

In the Commons, the same day, a debate took place respecting the Nottingham Bill, between Mr. *Fox* and Mr. *Bond*, in which the former accused the latter of having taken his statements respecting the profanation of religion, &c. from a pamphlet.

H. OF LORDS.

May 3.

Lord *King* made a proposition to insert a clause in the Irish Bank Restriction Bill, that at the expiration of six months, the Bank of Ireland should pay its own notes in those of the Bank of England; but after some remarks from the Earl of *Limerick* and Lord *Auckland*, the Bill was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion for the third reading of the Nottingham Election Bill, a debate occurred, on the conduct of the Magistrates, &c.

Mr. *H. Browne*, Mr. *Bond*, and Mr. *Fox*, were the principal speakers; but, on the question being put, there appeared a majority of 135 for the motion: the Bill was consequently passed.

May 4.

Sir *H. Mildmay*, on making his motion relative to the proceedings of the new naval commissioners, said, that it lay with them to shew cause why they had omitted to furnish the House with information as to the result of their investigations; particularly as the act enjoins them to report the progress of their inquiries; but, besides the powers that it gave them, and which were unlimited, they had assumed that of violating it. When they were clothed four months since with the stupendous powers of this act, repeated assertions were made by Ministers and their confidants, of the enormous abuses of the Navy department; but the publick gained no information. He then alluded to a curious circumstance, as a proof of their progress, viz. that the Board had refused to continue the contracts that had for years existed with Mr. Taylor, for providing blocks; but, finding that no other person would provide them so cheap, they solicited a renewal of his proposals, which he refusing, the publick had sustained a material injury. He wished to know where was the boasted Navy of 50 sail of the line, that, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, could be prepared for service in a month; but, above all, where were the men? After dwelling for some time on these points, he moved that the Commissioners do report progress, &c.

Sir *C. Pole* vindicated the conduct of the Board, and said they were constantly occupied in their functions from five to seven hours a day.

Capt. *Markham* considered the attack on the Board extremely unjust as to the reports propagated concerning our Navy; they were not only malevolent, but unfounded: he declared we had now a force for any emergency, and far beyond any that the French possess: "indeed," said he, "what force do we require to meet *fishing boats?*"

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* deprecated the motion, and denied that the Board had given any ground for blame. He insisted that 50 sail of the Line could be prepared within a month after any emergency; and our present force is much greater than ever was known at any similar period.

Mr. *Canning* justified the mover, and observed on the inconsistency of Capt. Markham, who said we had only to meet fishing-boats, while the King's Message told us there were many armaments in the ports of France and Holland.

Capt. *Markham* explained, that by the words "fishing boats," he only spoke as in professional contempt of the Naval Power of France. He had imbibed the term from his earliest day, and gentlemen knew that sailors were not expected to be orators.—After some farther explanations, the motion was withdrawn.

May

May 5.

The Taunton Committee reported that the ſitting Members were duly elected.

A Committee for the relief of Scotch ſchoolmaſters, agreed that their ſalaries ſhould be raiſed from a minimum of 100 to 200 Scotch marks, and from a maximum of 300 to 400.

Mr. *Calcraft's* motion for the releaſe of J. Simpſon, Mayor of Grimſby, was negatived, it being proved that, inſtead of this man being poor and deſtitute, he is now building an elegant houſe, &c.

On the proceeding of the Clergy Reſidence Bill, Sir *W. Scott* propoſed a clauſe which gives the rector a leave of abſence for three months: this was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the *Attorney General*; after which Sir *W. Scott* entered into an hiſtorical vindication of the whole of the Bill. A diviſion enſued, by which an amendment of ſix weeks, propoſed by the Attorney General, was loſt, and the original clauſe adopted.

H. OF LORDS.

May 6.

Earl *Moira*, in a Committee on the Inſolvent Debtors' Bill, explained its principles, which were, to give relief to thoſe who were doomed to perpetual impriſonment, for having contracted debt; but he ſhould propoſe a clauſe to prevent any fraudulent debtor taking advantage of it.

Lord *Ellenborough* objected to the Bill, on the ground that there were more fraudulent debtors than harſh creditors.

The *Lord Chancellor* was of the ſame opinion; he entered upon a long detail of the improper conduct of debtors, and contended that creditors had an equal claim for juſtice and humanity. After ſome farther converſation, the queſtion was negatived; on which the Bill was rejected.

Lord *Pelham* ſaid, that between this time and Monday he ſhould probably be able to make ſome communication to the Houſe; and although he was not now empowered to do ſo, yet he thought it neceſſary to ſtate, that Gen. Andreoſſi had applied for paſſports to return to France, and that directions had been ſent to Lord Whitworth to quit Paris on a certain day, unleſs the negociation ſhould be ſatisfactorily terminated. He then moved to adjourn to Monday.

Earl *Darnley* oppoſed the motion: and Earl *Spencer* expreſſed his aſtoniſhment at it, as it was not improbable that the information might be received in an hour.

The *Lord Chancellor* ſpoke in favour of the adjournment, and Lord *Carliſle* againſt it; after which the queſtion for the adjournment was carried.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that on Monday (to which day he ſhould move an adjournment) he confidently expected to be authorized to lay before the Houſe a Meſſage from the Throne. He then ſtated the fact of the intended departure of the Ambaſſadors, adding, that, according to probability, Lord Whitworth had quitted Paris ſome days ſince; and concluded with his motion.

Mr. *Fox* oppoſed the adjournment, on the ſame principle as Earl Spencer in the upper Houſe.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, that no official communication could be made previous to Lord Whitworth's arrival, which could not happen before to-morrow evening.

Mr. *Grey* thought Miniſters laboured under too great a reſponſibility to ſuffer an adjournment of three days, and moved the amendment of "To-morrow."

Mr. *Canning* ſpoke to the ſame purpoſe as Mr. Grey.

The *Secretary at War* ſaw no reaſon for the Houſe to ſit on an unuſual day becauſe the French Ambaſſador had demanded paſſports.

After a long diſcuſſion, during which the galleries were cleared, the original motion was carried by a large majority.

H. OF LORDS.

May 9.

Lord *Pelham* informed the Houſe, that circumſtances had occurred, which prevented him from making his promiſed communication. On Friday Miniſters ſuppoſed Lord Whitworth to be on his return; but he had been induced to delay his departure.

Earl *Darnley* intimated, that, if the communication ſhould prove ſatisfactory, he would probably decline making his intended motion: for the preſent, he ſhould withdraw it.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* craved the indulgence of the Houſe, and made the ſame apology for deferring his communication as that adduced by Lord Pelham in the Houſe of Peers.

May 10.

The Kirkcudbright Committee reported that P. Heron eſq. the ſitting Member, was not duly elected; but that M. G. J. Stewart, eſq. was duly elected.

After ſome debate on the Coroners' Bill, reſpecting the emoluments, of which many members were of very oppoſite opinions, a diviſion took place, on an amendment for reading it this day ſix months; the reſult of which was, that the Bill was thrown out.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved to adjourn all Election Committees after Thurſday; he obſerved that 15 Committees had already been appointed, and given their

their decisions; 350 members have served on these Committees, 50 have not yet taken their seats, and 40 are petitioned against: adding to these the vacant seats, there would remain only about 135 members who can be expected to sit on future Committees. After the Committees to be appointed on Thursday there will remain no more than 105 or 106 members for the others.

Mr. *Cooper* opposed this motion, on the ground that the delay might occasion improper persons to retain their seats for two Sessions.

After some observations from Mr. *Fox* against the motion, the Chancellor withdrew it.

On the progress of the Clergy Non-residence Bill, Sir *W. Scott* proposed as an amendment, that the exemption should extend to beneficed Clergymen being Chancellors of Dioceses, Vicars-general, and Surrogates. After some conversation, the House divided on this clause, ayes 47, noes 14.

Another debate arose on an amendment, that the Minor Canons of Cathedrals should be exempted, which was agreed to.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty office, June 25. The following is a letter from Lieut. Wright, of the Albion hired cutter, employed in raising men, to Admiral Montague, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth.

Sir, *Albion, Portsmouth, June* 24.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that cruising, pursuant to your directions, in his Majesty's hired armed cutter Albion, of 6 guns, 27 men, at 3 P. M. June 24, we saw a cutter standing towards, made sail in chace; at 5 we brought her to action, when, after a close engagement (within pistol-shot) of an hour and 12 minutes, she struck her colours, and proved to be the Marengo French cutter privateer, of 4 carriage guns, 26 men, John Sieur Granger, Captain, belonging to Cherboung; she is a new vessel, pierced for 8 guns, had painted on her stern "Fly, of Cowes," two days from Cherbourg, and had not taken any thing; there was not any person wounded on board the Albion; we had a few shot in our hull, and one gun dismounted; the Marengo had three men wounded, one badly, and his sails and rigging cut to pieces. I am, &c. MASON WRIGHT.

[Two Letters from Admiral Cornwallis, one from Capt. Williams, of the Russel, and one from Capt. Aylmer, of the Dragon, announce the capture of the French National brigs Betsey and La Colombe, from Martinique for Brest; the former in so bad a state, having neither provisions nor stores on board, that Capt. Williams destroyed her; and two Dutch gallios, sent to Plymouth.]

Downing-street, June 28. The King has been pleased to cause it to be signified by the Right Honourable Lord Hawkesbury, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Neutral Powers residing at this Court, that the necessary measures having been taken by his Majesty's command for the Blockade of the entrance of the River Elbe, in consequence of the forcible occupation of parts of the Banks of that River by the French troops; the said River is declared to be in a state of Blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorised by the Law of Nations, and the respective Treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral Powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all Vessels which may attempt to violate the said Blockade.—Lord Hawkesbury has been further commanded by his Majesty to signify to the Ministers of the Neutral Powers, that whenever the French troops will evacuate the positions which they now occupy on parts of the banks of the Elbe, and will remove to such a distance from them as to leave the course of that River perfectly free and secure to the Vessels of his subjects, as well as of other Nations, his Majesty will immediately direct his ships of war which may be stationed at the mouth of the River Elbe, for the purpose of blockading the same, to be withdrawn.

Admiralty-office, July 2. A Letter from Admiral Montague, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. incloses the following Letter from Captain Mundy, of his Majesty's ship Hydra:

Sir, *Hydra, Spithead, June* 29.

I have the honour of informing you, that on the 25th instant, Cape Barfleur bearing N. W. by W. four leagues distance, the Hydra and Rose cutter captured La Phœbe French cutter privateer, armed with four guns and two swivels, a new vessel, and only three days out of the port of Cherbourgh. I am, &c. GEO. MUNDY.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir John Colpoys, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Sir E. Nepean, Bart. dated the 1st instant.

Sir, I transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a Letter from Captain Maitland, of his Majesty's ship Loire, giving an account of the success which has attended an enterprise he sent the boats of that ship on, under the orders of Lieutenants Temple and Bowen. The good conduct and intrepidity of the officers

ſcers and men employed on that ſervice makes it unneceſſary for me to add any comment, perſuaded that it cannot be loſt ſight of by their Lordſhips. I am, &c.

JNO. COLPOYS.

Loire, off L'Iſle de Bas, June 28.

SIR, I have the pleaſure of informing you, that, laſt night, three of the boats of his Majeſty's ſhip Loire, commanded by Lieutenants Temple and Bowen, in a moſt gallant manner boarded, and, after a very ſevere conflict of nearly 10 minutes on her deck, carried the National brig Venteux, bearing four long 18-pounders, and ſix 36-pound braſs corronades, commanded by Monſ. Montfort, Lieutenant de Vaiſſeau, lying cloſe under the batteries of the Iſle of Bas. When it is conſidered that the Venteux, perfectly prepared, manned with 82 men, all of whom were upon deck, and covered with very heavy batteries, was oppoſed to the crews of two of our boats, (as the third, from rowing heavy, did not get up till the brig was completely taken poſſeſſion of), I feel confident that you will view it in the light I do, as one of thoſe brilliant exploits which add luſtre to the Britiſh arms, of which, though ſo many inſtances occurred during the late war, no one has before been happy enough to have thrown in his way during the preſent. The ſucceſs of Mr. Temple's daring attempt ſpeaks ſufficiently of his conduct, and that of every one under his command, to render it ſuperfluous for me to enter into any eulogium on the preſent occaſion. Mr. Bridges has ſerved his time and paſſed for Lieutenant nearly a year; of whoſe conduct Mr. Temple ſpeaks in the higheſt terms, together with that of every officer and man under his command. I am very ſorry to add, that the loſs on our ſide is rather heavy, as Mr. M'Guire, the Boatſwain, is alſo ſeverely wounded as to render him incapable of doing his duty for a conſiderable time. Four ſeamen and a marine are alſo badly wounded, two of the ſeamen, I fear, paſt recovery. The Venteux had her Second Captain and two ſeamen killed; the Captain, with four officers (all ſhe had), and eight ſeamen, wounded. She was ſtationed at the Iſle of Bas to guard the coaſt, and regulate the convoys of ſtores, &c. bound to Breſt; is a veſſel of large dimenſions, being 74 feet long, and 24 wide, and perfectly in a condition immmediately to be employed. I am, &c. F. MAITLAND.

Letter from Rear Admiral Campbell to the Hon. Wm. Cornwallis, Admiral of the Blue, &c.

H. M. S. Culloden, June 25.

SIR, I have the honour to inform you, the Doris yeſterday afternoon captured, in ſhore, a ſmall French privateer of 24 tons, called La Pelagie, mounting four guns, and having on board 37 men, from Nantes on a cruize, and had taking nothing. She came through the Paſſage Du Raz, and intended to have gone through the Paſſage Du Four into the channel. Captain Pearſon has ſcuttled her by my directions.

GEO. CAMPBELL.

Admiralty-office, July 9. Letter from the Hon. Capt. Paget, of his Majeſty's Ship the Endymion, to Sir E. Nepean, dated at Sea the 25th June, 1803.

SIR, *Endymion, at Sea, June 25.*

I have the honour to inform you, that this morning, in lat. 47 deg. 10 min North, and long. 20 deg. Weſt, the Endymion fell in with and captured, after a chaſe of eight hours, La Bacchante French corvette, of 18 twelve pounders, commanded by Lieutenant de Vaiſſeau Perrinel, and having on board 200 men. La Bacchante is a remarkable fine ſhip, of large dimenſions, quite new, and ſails very faſt. She was on her return to Breſt, having been ſent from thence three months ago with diſpatches for St. Domingo. The Captain perſiſted ſo long in his endeavours to eſcape, that the Endymion's chaſe guns killed her Second Captain and ſeven men, and wounded nine others. I am happy to add, her fire did us no harm.

I am &c. CHARLE PAGET.

[The Gazette alſo contains a ſhort letter from Capt. Bixon, of the Apollo, mentioning the capture of Le Dart, French National brig, from Martinique, with 4 guns and 45 men.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

A Decree for preventing communication with France, dated Paris, June 21, enforces that—"There ſhall not be received in the ports of the Republic any colonial produce from the Engliſh colonies, nor any merchandiſe coming directly or indirectly from England. In conſequence, all produce or merchandiſe coming from the Engliſh manufactories or colonies ſhall be confiſcated. Captains of French or neutral veſſels, who do not attend to certain forms of declaration, as to their property on board, will not be ſuffered to enter the ports of the Republic.

Paris, June 25. Chaptal, Miniſter of the Interior, has addreſſed a letter to the Prefects, of which the following is the ſubſtance:—"In the poſition in which France is at preſent, and with the kind of enemies with whom we have to combat, the bravery of the French would remain fruitleſs on the ſhores of the ocean, if the means of reaching their enemy were not furniſhed them by numerous veſſels. It is to the conſtruction of veſſels, therefore, that all our

efforts

efforts ought to be directed: commerce, agriculture, and induſtry, will ſuffer the leſs, the more ſpeedy the execution. A flat-bottomed boat of the firſt kind will coſt 30,000 franks (1200l); one of the ſecond, from 18,000 to 20,000; and one of the third, from 4000 to 6000. Two feet of water are ſufficient to carry a flat-bottomed boat not armed: there are few towns, therefore, that cannot execute an enterpriſe of this nature. Theſe boats will be diſtinguiſhed by the names of the towns and the departments which have conſtructed them. The Government will accept with ſatisfaction from a ſhip of the line down to the ſmalleſt tranſport. If each department, and each large town, by a general and rapid movement, put veſſels on the ſtocks, the French army will ſoon go and dictate laws to the Britiſh government, and eſtabliſh the repoſe of Europe, the liberty and proſperity of commerce, on the only baſis by which their duration can be enſured."

All the ſhip-carpenters and boat-builders, every where in France, from the age of fifteen to ſixty, are put in requiſition, to work only for Government.

The Firſt Conſul is upon his long-projected journey, and has reached Bruſſels.

The adulation laviſhed upon the Conſular party at the different towns through which they paſſed, is greatly diſguſting. The Prefect of the Somme concluded his addreſs in the following words: "Father of thy country, continue through our abundant fields, through our embelliſhed cities, amidſt univerſal joy, thy pacific and triumphant march; but let England tremble! Let the Engliſh, abandoned to the feebleneſs and arrogance of its Miniſters, to the folly and audacity of its orators, contemplate with affright the hero of France, advancing to puniſh perjury, to impoſe on the pirates of the ſea the yoke of peace, and to proclaim on the ruins of Albion the commercial independence of France!!"

Cambaceres, the *virtuous* Archbiſhop of Rouen, in a recent paſtoral letter, ſtiled Buonaparte, "Le Chriſt de la Providence." In this there was ſurely ſome little miſtake: the miſſion of Chriſt was *pacific*. The worthy prelate muſt certainly have intended to ſay, "The Anti-Chriſt." To rival, however, this pitch of impiety, tranſcending almoſt every thing that could be imagined of even an Atheiſt Frenchman, the Prefect of the Calais department has ſince declared, that "God created Buonaparte, and reſted from his labours!"

The preparations for the invaſion of England continue with the utmoſt activity; and Generals Maſſena, Angereau, Serrurier, and Lefebvre, are mentioned as the Generals who are to command the four diviſions of the army under the ſupreme direction of Buonaparte.

The French Miniſter of Marine has written a letter to all the Naval Officers who ſerved during the Monarchy, commanding them to return, and reſume their former ſtations, under pain of being placed upon the Liſts of Emigrants, and having their property confiſcated.

The army deſtined for the invaſion of England is to amount to 200,000 men. The Firſt Conſul is to be the Commander in Chief, and General Berthier to be at the head of the Staff. For the preſent the Head Quarters are to be at Compiegne, where the artillery is to be collected. Theſe forces, which are deſtined to form an immenſe cordon from the mouth of the Elbe to Rochelle and Rochfort, will be divided into four corps, which will each form a ſeparate army. The firſt will extend from the mouth of the Elbe to Fluſhing, and will comprehend the troops diſperſed in the Electorate of Hanover and the Batavian Republic; the ſecond will be formed by the troops in Belgium, and will extend from Fluſhing to Dunkirk; the third will extend from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, and will conſiſt of the troops cantoned in the Departments of the North, the Pas-de-Calais, La Somme, and Baſſe-Loire; the fourth will extend from Cherbourg to Breſt and Rochefort, and comprehend all the troops diſtributed in the Departments of the Weſt. The force of theſe different corps will be concealed.

At a grand dinner lately given by Mengaud, the Commiſſary at Calais, the following toaſts were drank: "To the French Quarter-Maſter who ſhall firſt billet his troops at Dover; and to the Speedy Review of the French Guards in St. James's Park." The *Citoyen Francois*, a French Paper, which has inſerted theſe ſentiments, gravely adviſes the maſſacre of all Engliſhmen found in arms.

The *Argus* Engliſh Newſpaper, now printed in Paris, is conducted by a man of the name of Dutton, formerly editor of "The Dramatic Cenſor" here, and who wrote a fulſome panegyric on his Majeſty, whoſe character and government he now vilifies.

In conſequence of orders from the Government, the Engliſh confined at Rouen have been conducted to Dourlens, ſix miles from Amiens.

The Engliſh that were at Calais when Buonaparte viſited that place, have all been ſent to Liſle.

The Engliſh priſoners at Bruſſels have been ordered to repair to Valenciennes.

The Great Conſul, like a politic Shepherd, continually removes the Pen of his bleating Engliſh Flock from ſpot to ſpot; well knowing that the ſoil will every where be enriched by their temporary reſidence. How their *wool* will look when they return from their ſummer paſture is of little conſequence!

A let-

A letter from Paris, dated July 16, ſays, "You have, no doubt, heard that a Ruſſian courier, carrying diſpatches from St. Peterſburg to Vienna, was lately murdered on the Auſtrian frontiers. It is now reported here, that the aſſaſſin, a Polander, has been arreſted, and confeſſed by whom he was paid to commit this crime; and that this political aſſaſſination has been traced to a French Secretary of Legation at one of the Northern Courts. How Ruſſia will receive this new inſult, or revenge this freſh violation of the law of nations, is impoſſible to ſay; but this infamous tranſaction proves, that France does not poſſeſs the ſecrets of the Ruſſian Cabinet, as it does thoſe of certain other Courts."

[In p. 679 will be found an article which confirms the account, hitherto conceived to have been fabricated, of the preſent Deſpot of France having formally applied to Louis XVIII. to forego his claims to the throne of that country; thus completely acknowledging the right of that unfortunate prince to the high ſituation which himſelf, at preſent, holds by uſurpation. How deſpicable the propoſition;—how dignified the anſwer! Borne aloft on the wanton gale of fortune, the Conſular Aëronaut appears diminiſhed to a black ſpeck; while, from the depth of adverſity, the honour of the antient French character beams like a diamond in a mine!]

HANOVER.

The following is ſaid to be an exact copy of the letter which the Firſt Conſul wrote to General Mortier: "I order you to take poſſeſſion of Hanover as a province of England." Gen. M. anſwered, "Nothing is impoſſible to ſoldiers whom your genius directs. I ſhall conquer, ſince you order me to do ſo."

The French Papers, of the 16th, contain the official account of the capitulation of the Hanoverian troops, as well as the correſpondence between Talleyrand and Lord Hawkeſbury, which confirms that his Majeſty refuſed to ratify the Convention of Suhlingen, upon the plea of the character of the King of England being, in a political view, ſeparate from that of the Elector of Hanover; a principal recognized even by France herſelf in 1795. His Majeſty has moreover determined to make his appeal, as Elector of Hanover, to the Powers of Europe who have guaranteed the new German Conſtitution. On receipt of this intelligence, General Mortier informed Marſhal Walmoden, that a new capitulation was neceſſary, which was at length ſigned in the middle of the Elbe. Its terms are not materially different from thoſe of the former. The ſoldiers are to retire to their homes, and devote themſelves to agriculture, engaging not to ſerve againſt France till exchanged. The French are to occupy Lauenburg.

A letter from Rotterdam, dated the 17th inſtant, informs us, that, on the 6th, the day after the ſigning of the Hanoverian Capitulation, a Britiſh meſſenger arrived at Lauenburgh with important diſpatches to Gen. Walmoden, which, it is ſtated, would, had they arrived in time, have prevented the Convention. The terms of this Convention are more honourable to the Hanoverian army than the French have acknowledged. The Hanoverian arms were delivered up at Ratzeburgh; not to the French, but placed *en depôt*. Two Hanoverian and two French battalions are to compoſe the garriſon of that place; other Hanoverian corps, to the amount of 4000 men, are to be retained in arms, and are to do duty in different places, together with an equal number of French troops.

The following General Order was publiſhed by General Berthier, at Lauenburgh, on the 13th:

"*Head Quarters, at Lauenburgh, July* 13.

"The Commander in Chief informs the army, that the Hanoverian troops have capitulated, after having been abandoned by England in a daſtardly manner. Their cannon, arms, horſes, ammunition, camp effects, all are delivered to the French army, and their ſoldiers returned home as priſoners of war, and cannot wear the uniform. The Hanoverian army has at all times given proofs of its valour, and acquired the eſteem of the enemy in the laſt war. The critical ſituation in which they were, has forced them to lay down their arms. The French ſoldiers ought to reſpect misfortune. The Commander in Chief forbids all the military, of every rank, to ſay the leaſt thing diſagreeable againſt the Hanoverian ſoldiers who return to their home; and orders that the ſame honours be paid to their officers, if they appear in uniform, as the French officers.

(Signed) L. BERTHIER."

The French ſtill withhold the publication of the ſecond capitulation of the Hanoverians. Many of them paſſed through Hamburgh, on the 15th, on their return home, while others have entered the Daniſh, Pruſſian, and Auſtrian ſervice.

A contribution of 8,000,000 livres has been impoſed on the Electorate of Hanover. Of this ſum there has been already paid 2,500,000. in ready money (110,000l. ſt.), beſides the pay for the armies, furniture, horſes, proviſions, ammunition, &c. &c. The timber in the foreſt of Hanover, which is fit for ſhip-building, is to be immediately felled by order of the French Government.

The interior of Hanover has, ſince the French conqueſt, been as little known to the reſt of Europe, as that of Japan. A few letters, however, have eſcaped from that place, from which the following ſtatement has been extracted. Ever ſince the conqueſt, the whole Electorate has been a

ſcene

ſcene of pillage and butchery, which is ſaid to yield only to the ſtate of Switzerland in the Spring of 1798. *The French ſoldiers have the moſt unbounded indulgence of their ruling paſſions, of rapacity, cruelty, and luſt. In the city of Hanover, and even in the public ſtreets, women of the higheſt rank have been violated by the loweſt of that brutal ſoldiery, in the preſence of their huſbands and fathers, and ſubjected, at the ſame time, to ſuch additional and undeſcribable outrages as the ſavage fury of the violaters, inflamed by drunkenneſs, could contrive.* The names of ſome of theſe unfortunate ladies are mentioned, but the honour of their families, and the peace of their own future lives, forbid us to publiſh them. The Baron de K——, a well known partiſan of French philoſophy and politics, went to the Commandant of Hanover, and claimed his protection as an admirer of the French revolution. But he found no more favour in the ſight of the Aga of Sultan Bonaparte's janiſſaries, than the moſt loyal nobleman in Hanover. The French officer told him, "All that Jacobiniſm is now out of faſhion—Go about your buſineſs!" Nor have we heard that the philoſophers of Goettingen, the enthuſiaſts of equality and perfectibility, have been at all better treated.

What happens in the great towns, and what befals perſons of rank, are of courſe better known than the calamities of the body of the people. It is for this reaſon only that we have ſelected them. They are, in fact, a perfectly fair ſpecimen of the treatment of the whole miſerable people. Every village exhibits the ſame ſcenes in miniature. The peaſants, who have more ſpirit, patriotiſm, and loyalty, than their ſuperiors, have already, in ſeveral parts of the country, been driven into inſurrection; many villages have been burnt to the ground, and two diſtricts have been delivered over to all the horrors of military execution. The whole Electorate, which is one of the moſt proſperous countries of the empire, will, by a few months of ſuch tyranny, be laid abſolutely waſte.

HOLLAND.

Hague, June 21. At the ſitting of the Legiſlative Body, this day, a meſſage was read from the Government, announcing, that "this Republic is *obliged*, as an ally of France, to take part in the war; and it now only remains for us to put our truſt in Divine protection, and the juſtice of our cauſe." It then announces that it has ſatisfied the deſires of the Firſt Conſul, and placed the Batavian army under the order of the French commander.

An article in the Bruſſels Papers, from the Hague, dated the 23d, ſtates that ſome diſcontented perſons at Rotterdam, and ſome other towns of the Republic, had endeavoured to excite the ſailors and marines to revolt, and enter the Engliſh ſervice. The Government has ordered the ſubject to be inveſtigated.

The Dutch Government have iſſued a Decree prohibiting the importation of Britiſh merchandize into their ports.

ITALY.

By accounts from Genoa it appears, that ſeveral additional bodies of troops are on their march from the South of France to reinforce the army of Italy. When the junction of theſe corps is effected, this army will amount to from 100 to 110,000 men, divided into three corps: 1ſt, that ſtationed in Piedmont, under the command of General Dupont Chaumont, Commander in Chief of the ſix new departments; 2d, the Army of Italy, which at preſent conſiſts of 50,000 men, divided into ſeveral particular corps, which occupy Liguria, Tuſcany, the ci-devant Lombardy, &c.; 3d, the Army of Obſervation, under the command of General St. Cyr, which is now in the Neapolitan territories; this army will be augmented to 50,000 men, including the Italians.

All the ſhips of war belonging to Genoa are immediately to be equipped, and placed at the diſpoſal of the French.

The French have taken poſſeſſion of the different ports in the Adriatic; in each of which a Neapolitan garriſon is left, to act in conjunction with the Republican forces.

The kingdom of Naples has been taken poſſeſſion of by a part of the French army. The accounts add, that Lord Nelſon, who was lying-to at Malta, had ſent ſeveral meſſengers to the different ports, with information that he would attack them at every point where the ſmalleſt preponderance appeared in favour of the French intereſt. This intelligence had cauſed great conſternation among the inhabitants.

Letters from Florence ſtate, that the French have demanded of the Etrurian Government, the ſum of one million of livres, 3000 men, beſides arms and ammunition; but a deputation has been ſent to General Murat to inform him that the State cannot afford this ſum. The expences of the King of Etruria's burial amount to 300,000 livres. They put in his coffin two gold medals of great value; the corpſe wore ſhoes, with a pair of buckles richly ſet in brilliants, and on the king's finger remains a brilliant ring of great value.

It is aſſerted, that all the Engliſh, who, on a promiſe of being protected in their perſons and property, remained at Leghorn, have lately been declared priſoners of war, and their property ſeized as lawful prizes, to a very conſiderable amount.

Letters from Florence, of the 25th, ſtate, that the Engliſh have occupied the port of Meſſina. Two Engliſh diviſions have alſo appeared

appeared before the ports of Marſeilles and Toulon.

A report has reached the Banks of the Mayne, that the Engliſh have ſeized on the iſlands of Iſchia and Caprea, and have landed troops in Sicily.

SPAIN.

His Catholic Majeſty is bound to furniſh the French with 15 ſail of the line, and 24,000 troops, on demand, in caſe of hoſtilities.

The Spaniſh Government has ordered a levy of 40,000 men, to reinforce the garriſons of Alicant, Carthagena, Cadiz, Ferrol, and Corunna; the entrance of theſe ports will be fortified with a numerous artillery; and the maritime force of Spain will be augmented with nine ſhips of the line, and twelve frigates.

Letters from Bayonne, of the 12th, announce the arrival of ſeveral Spaniſh ſhips at Cadiz, Corunna, and St. Andero, with 12,000,000 dollars on board.

PORTUGAL.

The Prince Regent of Portugal has iſſued a decree relative to the neutrality of that State; in which he declares, "no privateers of the Belligerent Powers ſhall be admitted into the harbours of my ſtates and dominions, nor any prizes taken by them, or any ſhips of the line, frigates, or other veſſels of war, without any exception, except when the laws of hoſpitality, common to all nations, render it unavoidable."

AUSTRIA.

France, it is ſaid, has peremptorily demanded of the Auſtrian Cabinet the ſhutting of all its harbours againſt Britiſh veſſels; and it is added, that Auſtria has indignantly refuſed compliance.

[If Bonaparte finds his project of Invaſion to be impracticable, he will probably force Auſtria into a war, to afford a pretext for relinquiſhing his more dangerous enterprize, and to divert the attention of France from reflection on the folly or diſcomfiture of his plans.]

The Emperor of Morocco is ſaid to have declared war againſt Auſtria.

DENMARK.

The Danes work day and night to ſtrengthen the fortifications at Gluckſtadt and Rendſburgh, and troops and artillery are moving from all parts to theſe points. Theſe meaſures are ſtated to have reſulted from a demand by the French of the temporary occupation by Gluckſtadt, with a view to the more effectually ſhutting the Britiſh from the navigation of the Elbe.

RUSSIA.

It appears, that the Ruſſian Mediation merely referred to that part of our diſpute with France which related to Malta. On this ſubject the Emperor propoſed ſix articles:—The firſt ſtipulated that no foreign Order of Knights ſhould be introduced, but the Order to remain as it was before the war; 2d. That the right fief of the Order of Malta ſhould remain to the King of Naples, as before the war; 3d. Malta to be recognized as neutral in all future wars between England and France; the 4th, 5th, and 6th articles ſtipulated, that the Grand-Maſter be immediately inveſted with the government of the Iſland, which, until it was capable of forming an army adequate to its defence, ſhould be garriſoned by Neapolitans, to be paid and ſubſiſted by England and France equally;—the different Powers of the Continent to be invited to guarantee its independence, &c.

A diviſion of the Ruſſian fleet has ſailed from Cronſtadt to cruize in the Baltic, and was hourly expected at Copenhagen, intended, it is ſaid, for the protection of the Sound. A Ruſſian ſhip of the line and ſeveral frigates have arrived at Lubeck.

TURKEY.

A Letter from Conſtantinople, of the 7th June, contains a detailed account of the inſurrection of the Albanians at Cairo. The Paſha had been compelled to fly to Manſurija, a town 30 hours journey from Cairo, and 20 from Damietta. The Porte has confirmed his diſmiſſal, and ordered Ali Paſha, the brother of Seid Ali, to Cairo in his place. Ali Paſha is warmly attached to the Engliſh, and is ſtated to have lately tranſmitted, through the houſe of Lee at Smyrna, 18,000l. to be depoſited in our Bank. He was to ſail for Alexandria about the middle of June, in the fleet commanded by Judjebey Mahomet; the Pacha of Cairo is to aſſume the Government of Salonica. The palace of Elfibey, at Cairo, which was occupied by the Pacha at the time of the revolt, has been nearly deſtroyed, in conſequence of Taker, the Chief of the Albanians, having found means to get into the caſtle, from whence he threw ſhells into the palace.

The ſiege of Medina has been raiſed, in conſequence of the victory which the Turks have obtained over the Wahabis.

A Letter from Conſtantinople, written, we believe, early in June, mentions that the French Miniſter, Gen. Brune, had made ſeveral extraordinary propoſals and demands, eſpecially with regard to Egypt, which, however, had been rejected by the Porte. Several perſons in the Ambaſſador's ſuite were returning to France. The French were buſy in eſtabliſhing Agents on the ſhores of the Black Sea.

Manaf Ibrahim, who bears the title of Lieutenant of the Pacha of Widdin, has pillaged and burnt the town of Tuſtukai, between Seleſtria and Roſclock, on the right bank of the Danube.

INDIA.

Population of Bengal. An inquiry was lately inſtituted among the Collectors of diſtricts, as to the population of their reſpective juriſdictions; when they gave an eſtimate

eſtimate amounting to 22,000,000 for Bengal and Bahar.

We underſtand that the Nizam has made an offer of 20,000 effective men to the Supreme Government, to ſerve on the Coaſt, under European Officers, in caſe the exigences of the times ſhould require their ſervices.

The beautiful Mauſoleum erected by Hyder Ally, at Seringapatam, has been repaired and beautified, at the expence of the Britiſh Government. The body of Hyder is in the centre; the mother of Tippoo on the right hand; and Tippoo on the left.

In conſequence of the late diſturbances in the Chineſe dominions, 84 Mandarins, and near 50 other perſons of rank and family, have been decapitated within the courſe of a few months.

The Grand Choula, who was lately executed by order of the Emperor of China, was the principal obſtacle which prevented the ſucceſsful iſſue of Lord Macartney's embaſſy. His ſucceſſor has already manifeſted his friendſhip for the Engliſh.

A deciſive action has taken place between the King of Cochin China and the Tonquineſe, in which the former proved victorious. Nearly half a million of men were engaged.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The territory of Louiſiana, which has been ceded to America, comprifes 450,000 ſquare miles, and this acquiſition renders the whole extent of the United States, not leſs than 1,680,000 ſquare miles, being about 16 times larger than Great Britain and Ireland united.

A letter from Montreal ſtates, that a moſt deſtructive fire took place there on the 6th ult. About 30 buildings were burned down, among which were the Epiſcopalian Church, the Jeſuits church, the College, and the Priſon. The loſs is ſuppoſed to be 30,000l.

A man, named Wm. Withers, ſome time ſince, formed a project to rob the South Carolina Bank at Charleſton, and with this intent deſcended into the common ſewers, whence he cut a paſſage to the vaults of the Bank, in which the caſh was depoſited. He was ninety days employed in this work, during which period he never took off his clothes; breathed any other air than what paſſed through the drains with the refuſe water; ſaw no other light than what proceeded from his lamp, or aſſumed any other than a prone poſition of his body:—his food was let down at night by his accomplices. The perſeverance of this man, in an honourable purſuit, would have done credit to humanity.—Puffendorff mentions, that, while Foſcaro was Doge of Venice, a Greek, named Siamato, robbed the treaſure of St. Marc's church, after he had been two years in cutting a hole through a very thick ſtone wall:—he was, however, betrayed by a Tailor, the treaſure was recovered, and he was hanged in a gold chain, in compliment to his ingenuity and patience.

A Bermuda Paper of the 9th of April, ſays, "We have certain information from St. Domingo, of a very late date, by way of Turk's Iſland, that the miſerable ſituation of that unhappy Colony is ſuch as to be almoſt undeſcribable. The Negroes are in full poſſeſſion of it, except a few ports, which are literally hoſpitals, as the French troops die by hundreds in a day."

A letter from St. Vincent's, of the 22d May, announces receipt of intelligence of the war, and adds, "It appears, that at Martinique only they intend to make a ſtand, having abandoned to their fate St. Lucia and Tobago, by withdrawing moſt of the troops from them. The greateſt activity prevails here: forts are erecting all round the iſland, and ſentinels placed on the heights.

Letters are ſaid to have been received at Paris, announcing the ſurrender of St. Domingo, by the Negroes, to the Engliſh.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN BONAPARTE AND THE KING OF FRANCE.

PUBLICATION ISSUED BY MONSIEUR, BROTHER OF THE KING OF FRANCE.

MONSIEUR, brother of the KING of FRANCE, has deemed it his duty no longer to remain ſilent reſpecting an important fact, of which too vague an idea has hitherto gone abroad. The variety of lights in which it has been repreſented, and the falſe reports induſtriouſly circulated by an uſurped Government, imperiouſly require that the opinion of the publick, but more particularly that of Frenchmen, ſhould be ſet right reſpecting the real ſtate of the matter.

Such are the reaſons, which at the preſent conjuncture, induce MONSIEUR to make public certain details, which particular circumſtances do not allow, however intereſting they may be, to be enumerated more at length than as follows:

On the 26th February of the current year, a perſonage of prominent diſtinction, empowered by high authority, waited on the KING of FRANCE at Warſaw; and verbally made to his Majeſty, in terms the moſt reſpectful, but at the ſame time the moſt urgent, and, in the opinion of him who urged them, the moſt perſuaſive the aſtoniſhing propoſal to renounce the Throne of France, and to require the ſame renunciation on the part of all the Members of the Houſe of Bourbon:—The Envoy moreover obſerved, that, as the price of this ſacrifice, BONAPARTE

PARTE would ſecure indemnities to his Majeſty, and even a ſplendid eſtabliſhment. His Majeſty, ſtrongly animated by that ſentiment which the ſtand of adverſity is never able to obliterate from elevated ſouls, and which makes him cling as tenaciouſly to his rights, as he does to the happineſs of France, immediately wrote the following anſwer, which was delivered on the 28th February to the perſon who was deputed to him:

ANSWER OF THE KING.

"I am far from being inclined to confound M. BONAPARTE with thoſe who have preceded him. I think highly of his valour, and of his military talents. Neither do I feel ungrateful for many acts of his adminiſtration; for whatever is done for the benefit of my people, ſhall always be dear to my heart. He is deceived, however, if he imagines that he can induce me to forego my claims; for in fact he himſelf would confirm and eſtabliſh them, could they be called in queſtion, by the very ſtep he has now taken.

"I cannot pretend to know what may be the intentions of the ALMIGHTY reſpecting my race and myſelf; but I am well aware of the obligations impoſed on me by the rank to which He was pleaſed I ſhould be born. As a Chriſtian, I ſhall continue to fulfil theſe obligations to my laſt breath. As a deſcendant of ST. LOUIS I ſhall endeavour to imitate his example by reſpecting myſelf—even in captivity and chains. As ſucceſſor of FRANCIS I. I ſhall at leaſt aſpire to ſay with him—We have loſt every thing but our honour."

At the bottom of this anſwer were written the following words:

"With the permiſſion of the KING, my uncle, I adhere with heart and ſoul to the contents of this note.

(Signed) "LOUIS ANTOINE."

On the 2d March the KING wrote to MONSIEUR, acquainting him with what had paſſed, and inſtructed him to make known the ſame to the Princes of the Blood who were in England, taking charge himſelf to inform ſuch of them reſpecting it, who do not reſide in that country. On the 22d April MONSIEUR called a meeting of the Princes, who, with equal alacricy and unanimity, have ſigned the following adheſion to the anſwer of the KING of the 28th February:

ADHESION OF THE PRINCES.

"We the underſigned Princes, the Brothers, Nephews, and Couſins of his Majeſty LOUIS XVIII. King of France and of Navarre.

"Thoroughly impreſſed with the ſame ſentiments with which our Sovereign Lord and King has ſhewn himſelf to be ſo honourably animated in his anſwer to the propoſal made to him, of renouncing the Throne of France, and of requiring all the Princes of his Houſe in like manner to renounce all the impreſcriptable claims to the ſucceſſion to the ſame Throne, DECLARE,

"That, as our attachment to our rights, to our duty, and to our honour, can never permit us to forego our claims, we adhere with heart and ſoul to the anſwer made by our King.

"That, in imitation of his example, we ſhall not lend ourſelves in any manner whatever to any ſtep or proceeding that can imply on our part, a failing in what we owe to ourſelves, to our anceſtors, to our deſcendants.

"WE FINALLY DECLARE, that being fully convinced that a large majority of the French people inwardly participate in all the ſentiments by which we are animated, it is in the name of our loyal countrymen, as well as in our own, that we renew upon our ſword, and to our King, the ſolemn and ſacred oath, to live and die faithful to our honour, and to our legitimate Sovereign. (Signed)

"Charles Philippe of France.

"Charles Ferdinand of Artois, Duke of Berri.

"Louis Philippe of Orleans, Duke of Orleans.

"Antoine Philippe of Orleans, Duke of Montpellier.

"Louis Charles of Orleans, Count of Beaujolois.

"Louis Joſeph De Bourbon, Prince of Conde.

"Louis Henry Joſeph De Bourbon-Conde, Duke of Bourbon.

"Wanſted-Houſe, April 23, 1803."

ADHESION OF THE DUKE OF ENGHEIN.

"SIRE—The letter of the 2d March, with which your Majeſty has vouchſafed to honour me, reached me in due time. Your Majeſty is too well acquainted with the blood which flows in my veins, to have entertained a moment's doubt reſpecting the tenor and ſpirit of the anſwer which your Majeſty calls for. I am a Frenchman, Sire, and a Frenchman faithful to his GOD, to his King, and to the oaths that are binding on his honour: many others may, perhaps, one day envy me this triple advantage. Will your Majeſty therefore vouchſafe to permit me to annex my ſignature to that of the Duke d'Angouleme, adhering, as I do, with him in heart and ſoul to the contents of the Note to my Sovereign? It is in theſe invariable ſentiments that I remain, Sire,

"Your Majeſty's moſt humble, moſt obedient, and very faithful ſubject and ſervant,

(Signed)

"LOUIS ANTOINE HENRY DE BOURBON.

"Ettenheim in the Dominions of the Margrave of Baden, March 22, 1803."

The adheſion of the Prince de Conti has not yet been received; but no doubt can be entertained about it.

MONSIEUR has ſince learned that on the 19th

19th of March the ſame Envoy, purſuant to the orders which he had received, waited again upon the King. There was no longer any queſtion about the ſubſtance of his Majeſty's anſwer; but ſome alterations were intimated reſpecting the terms in which the form of the anſwer ſhould be couched; apprehenſions ſeemed to be felt leſt it ſhould ſo far irritate the Uſurper as to prompt him to exert his influence in order to aggravate the misfortunes of the King. His Majeſty, however, obſerved, that *he ſhould make no alteration in his anſwer, which was as modeſt as could be expected; and that Bonaparte could not be juſtified in complaining of it, ſince, indeed, if it had treated him as a Rebel and an Uſurper, it would have told him no more than the truth.* Upon this certain dangers were hinted to the King.—*What dangers?* obſerved the King. *Ill-minded perſons may require that I withdraw from the aſylum that is granted to me. I will pity the Sovereign who may deem himſelf compelled to take ſuch a part: and I will withdraw.* No! that is not it. But may it not be apprehended that M. Bonaparte will make it a point with certain powers to deprive the Comte de Lille of the aſſiſtance they now afford him? *I do not dread poverty. Were it neceſſary, I would eat black bread with my family and my faithful ſervants—but do not be alarmed, I ſhall never be reduced to that extremity. I have another reſource to rely upon, which I do not think proper to reſort to as long as I have powerful friends; and that is, to make my ſituation known in France, and to ſtretch out my hand, not—no never to a Government of uſurpation, but to my faithful ſubjects; and, rely upon it, I ſhall ſoon be richer than I am now.*

The conſequence was, that the meſſenger was obliged to take back the King's anſwer, which had been returned to his Majeſty under an expectation that he would have made ſome alterations in it.

Faithful ſubjects, ſpirits truly French, recogniſe at length a King ſo worthy to reign over you, whom the Government of an Uſurper ſeparates from his people!

Country News.

June 25. Early this morning, the Wiſbech mail from London, coming down the hill between *Buckland* and *Royſton*, in Herts, was overturned by the horſes taking fright, by which accident one woman was killed, and the other paſſengers much bruiſed.

June.. As Mr. Thomas Roach, of *Fordingbridge*, was riding about half a mile from that place, he obſerved ſomething creep into a pond, which he afterwards caught, and which proved to be a Land Tortoiſe, about half grown. It is well known that the Tortoiſe is not indigenous in this country; and it is a circumſtance of ſome curioſity to account for the mode by which this ſolitary animal was dropped in a quarter where its ſpecies is ſcarcely known. The ſituation is at a great diſtance from any public road, or it might have been inferred that a public carrier had loſt it. Every enquiry has been made, to learn if one was kept in any garden in the neighbourhood, but this does not appear to have been the caſe. It is now in the garden of Mr. Roach, at Fordingbridge, and is very lively.

July 21. A heavy ſtorm of rain and hail, accompanied with loud peals of thunder and lightning, paſſed over the town of *Leiceſter* and neighbourhood, and did conſiderable damage. Many windows were broken by the hail, (which appeared like large pieces of ice, of all ſhapes and great ſize); the foliage was cut from the trees in many places, and the corn much beat down. A ball of fire ſtruck the chimney of Mr. Kinton, of *Rotbley*, and rent it aſunder; part went into the kitchen, and the other part into a room over it: a pan over the fire was forced into the middle of the kitchen, and Mr. Kinton, who was near, had his ſhoe ſtripped off one of his feet, without ſuſtaining much injury; the waſh-board was torn up, and driven to the other end of the houſe; a Swithland ſlate chimney piece in the upper room was daſhed to pieces, and part forced through the head of the bed: the ſtraw which had been put into the chimney was driven near to the bed, and had taken fire, but was fortunately diſcovered in time to prevent further miſchief: very providentially the windows and doors were open, or the ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur left in every part of the houſe might have proved fatal to the family.—Mr. John Murdock, farmer at *Liddington*, Rutland, hoeing turnips in the field, was killed by the lightning.—A capital cow, in a cloſe adjoining the village of *Mereot*, the property of John Clarke, eſq. was alſo killed by the lightning; and a barn at *Littleworth-drove*, belonging to Mr. Godly, ſet on fire and entirely conſumed. The cow was found dead under a large aſh tree, which was ſhivered in a remarkable way, nearly from top to bottom, and almoſt the whole of the bark forced off.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Saturday, July 9.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon, an alarming fire broke out in the lantern over the choir of Weſtminſter Abbey; which threatened deſtruction to the whole of the venerable fabrick; but which was happily extinguiſhed with much leſs damage than might have been expected. The particulars that are given by a Correſpondent in p. 636 render any farther account of it unneceſſary.

Wedneſday, July 13.

Mr. Gray, of the Bell Savage, Ludgate-hill, went out this morning in a gig, with two children (boys). Coming home down Gray's-inn-lane, towards Holbourn, the gig

gig unfortunately came in contact with another chaiſe, and the concuſſion was ſo great, that Mr. Gray and the children were thrown out; one child was killed; the other had his arm broke, and was otherwiſe dreadfully bruiſed. Mr. Gray himſelf was taken home ſpeechleſs.

The ſame evening, near Kennington Croſs, a drayman, riding on the ſhafts of his dray, from a very ſudden jerk fell off, when one wheel, going over his body, killed him inſtantaneouſly.

Wedneſday, July 13.

About half paſt ten at night, the houſe of Mr. Murphy, a jeweller and goldſmith, on Clerkenwell Green, was diſcovered to be on fire. From the quantity of wood with which the houſe was built, the flames ſoon ſpread with aſtoniſhing rapidity, and threatened the whole row of buildings with deſtruction. The roof and cieling of the ſecond ſtory were on fire before any ſupply of water could be obtained by the engines; and it was not until after eleven o'clock that any attempt to extinguiſh the fire was made. The engines then began to play, and continued to do ſo all night. When the flames were extinguiſhed, no leſs than five houſes were entirely conſumed. The cauſe of the calamity proceeded from a furnace in which Mr. M. was melting ſome gold, the fire of which flew out, and ſet the ſhop in flames, before any aſſiſtance could be procured. Fortunately no lives were loſt; but three of the firemen belonging to the Phœnix Company were dreadfully bruiſed by one of the walls which fell in upon them, during their exertions to ſave the property of the ſufferers; they were conveyed to the hoſpital. Mr. Murphy, we underſtand, is inſured, but not ſufficiently to indemnify him for the loſs; the other ſufferers are poor people.

Thurſday, July 14.

A half-yearly General Court of the Proprietors of Bank Stock was this day held at the Bank, for the purpoſe of declaring a dividend. In the courſe of doing this, it became neceſſary for the Chairman of the Court of Directors to ſtate the loſs which the Company had ſuſtained by Mr. Aſtlett. The actual loſs he ſtated at about 320,000l., about 78,000l. had been employed in ſources from which the Directors think they will be able to recover, and they are determined to proſecute to that effect. On the part of the Directors it was ſtated, that the loſs by Mr. Aſtlett would make no alteration in the dividends. That loſs amounted to nearly the entire dividends of the half year; but the affairs of the Company were in ſo proſperous a ſtate, that they would be able to divide as uſual. The Chairman then proceeded to explain, that the Court of Directors were not to blame for the mal-practices of Mr. Aſtlett, who had ſucceeded in making away with the effects of the Bank, by interlining ſums, and by calling out falſe ſums when the property was regulated. On this ſubject a very detailed and ſatisfactory explanation was given, in which the mode of doing the buſineſs was fully deſcribed. The Directors too relied on Mr. Aſtlett's character and long fidelity. Under all circumſtances, it would have required a ſupernatural power to have at firſt detected him.

This day, a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the friends and ſupporters of the Literary Fund, was held at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich, Sir John Cox Hippiſley, Bart. in the Chair. Several new ſubſcribers were announced, and a moſt flattering report was made of the ſtate of the fund. After dinner ſome loyal and patriotic ſongs were ſung; and the ſpirits of the company were roufed almoſt to rapture by Tyrtæan compoſitions, recited by their reſpective authors. Words cannot convey an idea of the force and animation with which Mr. Fitzgerald gave the lines, inſerted in p. 665; or of the enthuſiaſm with which the recitation was encored.

Friday, July 15.

This day a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Ward of Farringdon Without was held in St. Sepulchre's Parish Church. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (as Alderman of the Ward) preſided, and addreſſed the inhabitants in a very ſpirited and patriotic ſpeech, calling on them to unite as one man in the common cauſe—the defence of our country againſt invaſion and tyranny. The following ſpirited Reſolutions were then read, and agreed to with the moſt perfect unanimity, and amidſt the loudeſt peals of applauſe.

1ſt. That it becomes the patriotiſm of every ſubject of the United Kingdom, of whatever rank, to forego, at this moment, all private gratifications and conſiderations whatever, in order that he may be enabled to co-operate with the general power of Government in the deſtruction of any force that may attempt the invaſion of this iſland.

2d. That, heartily and ſincerely ſubſcribing to the ſentiments of the Court of Aldermen, the Inhabitants of this Ward conſider the recommendations of that Court to hold out the moſt effectual meaſures to be adopted at this juncture, as in their opinion they cannot fail to ſtimulate all orders in ſociety to come forward and aſſiſt in defeating the hoſtile preparations of an implacable foe.

3d. That the Inhabitants of this Ward, from the age of 18 to 45, will, as ſpeedily as poſſible, form themſelves into ſuch aſſociations, that they may be regularly trained and diſciplined, in order to join the Volunteer Corps eſtabliſhed in the year 1798, when required.

4th

4th. That the Houſeholders and Inhabitants above the age of 45, and free from infirmity, will enrol themſelves to ſerve as Conſtables, or any ſimilar ſituation, in order to co operate with the Volunteer Corps.

5th. That, ſenſible of the great benefit derived to this Ward in particular, and the Country in general, by the manly exertions of all the late Volunteer Corps, the Inhabitants embrace this opportunity of making their grateful acknowledgments to the Gentlemen that compoſed the late Weſt London Loyal Volunteer Corps of this Ward, and requeſt they will again form themſelves upon the ſame principles, and, after aſſiſting, then ſelect and admit, as they ſhall be found capable, the Inhabitants now to be enrolled agreeably to the third reſolution.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Alderman of this Ward, for his very able and manly conduct upon the preſent important occaſion—for his promptitude and zeal in forwarding the Aſſociation of the Inhabitants of the City, and of this Ward in particular, in the defence of the kindom—for his upright conduct in the Chair, and his polite attention to the Inhabitants at this Meeting.

Saturday, July 16.

A remarkable circumſtance happened in Wych-ſtreet, oppoſite the gate of the New Inn. About 10 this morning, a woman, decently dreſſed, came up to a man paſſing that way, and attempting to lay hold of him fell back and immediately expired. On being ſearched, there was nothing which could lead to a knowledge of her name, or who ſhe was; for though ſome pawnbroker's duplicates were found in her pocket, the articles appeared to have been pledged under ſome other names, as the pawnbroker declared he was unacquainted with the perſon of the woman. She was conveyed to the workhouſe, where the Coroner's jury ſat on Sunday laſt, and found a verdict, "*Died by the viſitation of God.*" The moſt extraordinary part of the anecdote is, that the man who was ſo accoſted by the deceaſed, and who appears to have been a porter in the Brownlow-ſtreet Lying-in-Hoſpital, as ſoon as he came home, ſaid, he had received a ſhock from which he ſhould never recover, and died in the courſe of the day.

Wedneſday, July 20.

As Simpſon, a bricklayer, was at work upon the roof of Albany-buildiugs, late York-houſe, Piccadilly, he was ſtruck down by the lightning, and deprived of ſight. He was immediately taken up, and carried in a coach to St. George's Hoſpital, where he now remains blind, and in the greateſt agony. His eyes and eye-laſhes were quite burned. He recollects ſeeing, juſt at the moment of the accident, the lightning, like the blaze of a candle, running along his trowel.

The Merchants, Underwriters, and other ſubſcribers to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, having this day met for the purpoſe of ſetting on foot a general ſubſcription, on an extended ſcale, for the encouragement and relief of thoſe who may be engaged in the defence of the country, and who may ſuffer in the common cauſe; and of thoſe who may ſignaliſe themſelves during the preſent moſt important conteſt: and feeling confident, that when our very exiſtence as a great and independent nation is at ſtake, it only becomes neceſſary to point out any means by which the exertion of our native ſpirits and the application of our powerful reſources, may receive an additional ſtimulus; they beg leave to ſubmit to the liberal conſideration of their fellow ſubjects, the following reſolutions, which have been unanimouſly paſſed at this meeting, and preſume to hope, that the object of this ſubſcription will be ſo promoted and ſanctioned by public bodies in general—by the higher ranks, and opulent claſſes of ſociety—and by individuals of every deſcription, that the mite of the labourer, combining with the munificent donation of the noble and wealthy, ſhall be the beſt pledge of our unanimity—ſhall inſure our ſeamen, our ſoldiers, our countrymen at large, with a well-grounded confidence in the liberality and gratitude of the community; and ſhall impreſs on the minds of our enemies the appalling conviction, that the energies of this great empire are irreſiſtible, as its reſources are incalculable.

Brook Watson, Eſq. in the Chair.

On a motion being made, the following Reſolutions being produced, were read, and paſſed unanimouſly.

I. That in a conjuncture when the vital intereſts of our Country, when the peculiar bleſſings which, under our beloved Sovereign and happy Conſtitution, endear our ſocial ſtate, are involved in the iſſue of the preſent conteſt, when we are menaced by an enemy, whoſe haughty preſumption is grounded only on the preſent unfortunate poſition of the Continental Powers, and when we ſeem to be placed, for the moment, as the laſt barrier againſt the total ſubjugation of Europe by the overbearing influence of France—it behoves us to meet our ſituation as men—as freemen—but, above all, as Britons. On this alone, with the Divine Aid, depends our exemption from the yoke of Gallic deſpotiſm—on this alone depends, under the ſame Protecting Power, whether this Empire ſhall remain, what it has for ages been, the ſtrenuous ſupporter of Religion and morals, the aſſertor of its own, and the guardian of the liberties of mankind, the nurſe of induſtry, the protector of the arts and

and ſciences, the example and admiration of the world—or whether it ſhall become an obſequious tributary, an enſlaved, a plundered, and degraded department of a foreign nation.

II. That, to give more effect and energy to the meaſures adopted by Government for the defence of our liberties, our lives and property—to add weight to thoſe perſonal exertions we are all readily diſpoſed to contribute, it behoves us to hold out every encouragement to our fellow-ſubjects, who may be in any way inſtrumental in repelling or annoying our implacable foe, and to prove to them that we are ready to drain both our purſes and our veins in the great cauſe which imperiouſly calls on us to unite the duties of loyalty and patriotiſm, with the ſtrongeſt efforts of zealous exertion.

III. That, to animate the efforts of our defenders, by ſea and land, it is expedient to raiſe, by the patriotiſm of the community at large, a ſuitable fund for their comfort and relief—for the purpoſe of aſſuaging their wounds, or palliating in ſome degree the more weighty misfortune of the loſs of limbs—of alleviating the diſtreſſes of the widow and orphan—of ſmoothing the brow of ſorrow for the fall of their deareſt relatives, the props of unhappy indigence or helpleſs age—and of granting pecuniary rewards, or honourable badges of diſtinction, for ſucceſsful exertions of valor or merit.

IV. That a ſubſcription, embracing all the objects in the foregoing reſolution, be now opened; and, to ſet an example to the public bodies throughout the United Kingdom and its dependencies, and to our fellow ſubjects of every claſs and denomination, that, independently of our individual contributions, the ſum of 20,000*l.* three per cent. Conſolidated Annuities, part of the funded property of this Society, ſhall be appropriated to this purpoſe.

V. That on Friday the 29th inſtant, at 12 o'clock preciſely, a general meeting of the Subſcribers to this fund be held at this Houſe, for the purpoſe of appointing their Committee; and that the Committee of the Houſe be requeſted to become, and they are hereby conſtituted a Committee, *ad interim*, for the receipt and management of the ſubſcriptions, and other purpoſes expreſſed in theſe reſolutions.

VI. That the Committee of this Houſe, and the Bankers in the Metropolis, and in the Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom, be requeſted to receive ſubſcriptions; and that ſuch part of the fund as ſhall not be uſed for the purpoſes now intended, be returned in proportion to the ſums ſubſcribed.

VII. That all ſums, however ſmall, which ſhall be offered by the patriotiſm of the poorer claſſes of our fellow-ſubjects, ſhall be accepted—the cauſe affecting equally the liberties and lives of perſons of every deſcription.

VIII. That the Thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

Sunday, July 24.

This morning, ſoon after 2 o'clock, a fire broke out at Mr. Solomon's, broker and appraiſer, Cattle ſtreet, Broker-row, Long-acre, which burnt with great fury for upwards of an hour, and entirely conſumed the houſe, before any water could be procured; but, being ſurrounded by ſtrong party walls, in all probability prevented the flames communicating to the adjoining extenſive timber-yard and manufactory of Meſſrs. Godſal and Co.

This afternoon another fire alſo broke out at Mr. Walker's, baker, Wardour-ſtreet, Soho, which, in a ſhort time, communicated to the adjoining houſes of Mr. Lyons, cabinet maker, and Mr. Smith, chair-maker, and burned with irreſiſtible fury, for upwards of an hour, before any water could be procured, and then not in ſufficient quantity to ſtop the progreſs of the flames, as the workſhops and back-buildings have been entirely deſtroyed. Providentially, about 6 o'clock, a ſufficient ſupply of water was obtained; and, about 7, the flames were entirely got under, without doing farther damage. Great praiſe is due to the St. James's Volunteers, who contributed much to the ſafety and preſervation of the property of the inhabitants. When the fire firſt broke out, Mr. Walker's family were all from home, and the door of the houſe was obliged to be broke open.

Tueſday, July 26.

We have the pleaſing taſk of recording a diſplay of Britiſh feeling and patriotiſm, which the world and poſterity muſt contemplate with admiration. A meeting was this day held, upon the Royal Exchange, of the merchants, bankers, ſhip-owners, traders, and other inhabitants of this metropolis, for the purpoſe of expreſſing their ſentiments in ſupport of their King and Conſtitution, and the honour and independence of their country. At one o'clock, between 4 and 5,000 of the moſt opulent and reſpectable of the mercantile intereſt filled the area of the Royal Exchange; while thoſe whowere more immediately inſtrumental in forwarding the meeting occupied a temporary booth, erected within the walk, upon the Eaſt ſide. Among them we diſtinguiſhed thoſe who rank firſt in the City of London for character and wealth; men whoſe breath could, in an inſtant, raiſe millions of money, ſhould the ſervice of their country require it. Jacob Boſanquet, eſq. was unanimouſly called to the chair, and peals of applauſe ratified the choice. Mr. D'Almeida, the Secretary of the Eaſt India Company, read the advertiſement under

under which the meeting had been convened; when the Chairman, in a manly and energetic manner, and in a speech truly worthy of a Briton, entered more at large into the cause which had occasioned the assembly being called, and proposed to them the following "Declaration:"

"We, the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other Inhabitants of London and its Neighbourhood, deem it our bounden duty, at the present momentous period, to make public our unanimous determination to stand or fall with our King and Country.

"The independence and existence of the British Empire—the safety, the liberty, the life of every man is at stake. The events, perhaps, of a few months, certainly of a few years, are to determine whether we and our children are to continue freemen and members of the most flourishing community in the world, or whether we are to be the slaves of our most implacable enemies—themselves the slaves of a Foreign Usurper?

"We look on this great crisis without dismay. We have the most firm reliance on the spirit and virtue of the people of this country. We believe that there exists a firmer as well as nobler courage than any which Rapine can inspire; and we cannot entertain such gloomy and unworthy apprehensions of the moral order of the world, as to think that so admirable a quality can be the exclusive attribute of freebooters or slaves. We fight for our laws and liberties—to defend the dearest hopes of our children—to maintain the unspotted glory which we have inherited from our ancestors—to guard from outrage and shame those whom Nature has entrusted to our protection—to preserve the honour and existence of the country that gave us birth.—We fight for that Constitution and system of Society, which is at once the noblest monument and the firmest bulwark of civilization!—We fight to preserve the whole earth from the barbarous yoke of Military Despotism!—We fight for the independence of all Nations, even of those who are the most indifferent to our fate, or the most blindly jealous of our prosperity!

"In so glorious a cause—in defence of these dearest and sacred objects, we trust that the God of our Fathers will inspire us with a valour which will be more than equal to the daring ferocity of those who are lured, by the hope of plunder, to fight the battle of Ambition.

"His Majesty is about to call upon his people to arm in their own defence. We trust, and we believe, that he will not call on them in vain—that the Freemen of this land, going forth in the righteous cause of their country, under the blessing of Almighty God, will inflict the most signal chastisement on those who have dared to threaten our destruction—a chastisement, of which the memory will long guard the shores of this Island, and which may not only vindicate the honour, and establish the safety of the Empire, but may also, to the latest posterity, serve as an example to strike terror into tyrants, and to give courage and hope to insulted and oppressed nations.

"For the attainment of these great ends, it is necessary that we should not only all be an unanimous, but a zealous, an ardent, and unconquerable people—that we should consider the public safety as the chief interest of every individual—that every man should deem the sacrifice of his fortune and his life to his country as nothing more than his duty—that no man should murmur at any exertions or privations which this awful crisis may impose upon him—that we should regard faintness or langour in the common cause as the basest treachery—that we should go into the field with an unshaken resolution to conquer or to die—and that we should look upon nothing as a calamity compared with the subjugation of our country.

"We have the most sacred duties to perform—we have most invaluable blessings to preserve—we have to gain glory and safety, or to incur indelible disgrace, and to fall into irretrievable ruin. Upon our efforts will depend the triumph of Liberty over Despotism—of national independence over projects of universal empire—and, finally, of civilization itself, over barbarism.

"At such a moment we deem it our duty solemnly to bind ourselves to each other, and to our countrymen, in the most sacred manner, that we will employ all our exertions to rouse the spirit, and to assist the resources, of the kingdom—that we will be ready with our services of every sort, and on every occasion, in its defence—and that we will rather perish together, than live to see the honour of the British Name tarnished, or that noble inheritance of Greatness, Glory, and Liberty destroyed, which has descended to us from our forefathers, and which we are determined to transmit to our posterity."

The motion having been most ably seconded by Edward Forster, esq. the Declaration was agreed to without a dissentient voice.

"God save the King," and "Rule Britannia," were called for; and the whole assembly having given thrice three cheers, the meeting dissolved. Such an expression of zeal, loyalty, and patriotism, as was exhibited in the whole conduct of the meeting, was, perhaps, never paralleled at the most glorious æra of the histories of Greece or Rome, or any other nation under the canopy of Heaven.

Weekly.

Wednesday, July 27.

The inhabitants of Lambeth, among other ſenſible and ſpirited reſolutions, this day declared, "That it appears to this Meeting, the Firſt Conſul of France, having enſlaved the People whom he undertook to ſet free, and plundered and ſubjugated all orders of the Inhabitants, rich and poor, of Holland, Switzerland, and Italy, under the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of fraternity and friendſhip, is now determined on the invaſion of this United Kingdom, and is making the moſt formidable preparations for that purpoſe. That, although this Meeting agrees with Bonaparte himſelf, that the ſucceſs of ſuch an undertaking is highly improbable, and that he muſt ſacrifice army after army if he perſeveres in the attempt; yet the threat having been denounced, nothing can ſuſtain the honour of our Country, but the moſt energetic and univerſal exertion. It is not enough for our reputation that his ſucceſs ſhould be improbable—it ought, by the numbers and gallantry of our Volunteers, under the bleſſing of Divine Providence, to be rendered impoſſible. By ſuch a conduct only can this Nation continue to enjoy tranquillity, and have a diſpoſeable force in the hands of Government for offenſive operations; and ſhare the glory of avenging the wrongs of Europe againſt the deſtroyer of its Liberty, its Happineſs, and its Honour. That this Meeting, in thus calling upon its Fellow Citizens to arm, hope they ſhall be excuſed for reminding them, they are invited to come forward in defence of the happieſt and wiſeſt Conſtitution ever known to the world—in defence of a Sovereign, who, for a period of more than forty years, has ſhewn himſelf to be the Father of all thoſe who have the happineſs to live under the Britiſh Government. In defending objects thus ſacred and dear, we deplore that our Country is called upon to encounter a people with whom England wiſhes to live in amity; but who, unhappily for themſelves and the civiliſed world, have ſubmitted to the degradation of being made ſubſervient to the aggrandiſement and ambition of One Man—an obſcure Corſican, who began his murderous career with turning his artillery upon the Citizens of Paris—who boaſted, in his public letter from Pavia, to have ſhot the whole Municipality—who put the helpleſs, innocent, and unoffending inhabitants of Alexandria, man, woman, and child, to the ſword, till Slaughter was tired of its work—who, againſt all the laws of War, put near 4000 Turks to death in cold blood, after their ſurrender—who poiſoned his own Hoſpitals in order to deſtroy his own Comrades, when diſabled by wounds or ſickneſs, from furthering the plan of pillage which carried him to St. Jean D'Acre—who, having thus ſtained the profeſſion of Arms, and ſolemnly and publicly renounced the Religion of Chriſtendom, and embraced Mahometaniſm, again pretended to embrace the Chriſtian Religion—who, in his return to France, deſtroyed the Repreſentative Syſtem—who, after ſeducing the Poliſh Legion into the ſervice of his pretended Republic, tranſferred it treacherouſly to St. Domingo, where it has periſhed to a man, either by diſeaſe, or the ſword: And who, finally, as it were to fill the meaſure of his arrogance, has dared to attack what is moſt dear and moſt uſeful to civiliſed Society—the Freedom of the Preſs, and the Freedom of Speech; by propoſing to reſtrict the Britiſh Preſs, and the deliberations of the Britiſh Senate. Such is the Tyrant we are called upon to oppoſe; and ſuch is the fate which awaits England, ſhould we ſuffer him and his degraded Slaves to pollute our ſoil. With theſe ſentiments this Meeting reſolves unanimouſly that they will uſe their utmoſt endeavours to carry into its fulleſt effect the Bill now depending in Parliament for the better defence of the Country."

Thurſday, July 28.

The attention of Parliament was this day called to an object of the moſt ſerious importance, by the following moſt gracious communication from our beloved Sovereign:

"His Majeſty feels the deepeſt regret in acquainting the Houſe of Commons, that a treaſonable and rebellious ſpirit of Inſurrection has manifeſted itſelf in Ireland, which has been marked by circumſtances of peculiar atrocity in the city of Dublin. His Majeſty relies, with perfect confidence, on the wiſdom of his Parliament, that ſuch meaſures will be forthwith adopted as are beſt calculated to afford protection and ſecurity to his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, in that part of the United Kingdom, and to reſtore and preſerve general tranquillity. G. R."

This Meſſage having been read by the Speaker;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* addreſſed the Houſe to the following purport: "I am fully perſuaded that there is, in the United Parliament, a full participation of thoſe feelings expreſſed by his Majeſty; and am convinced that this Houſe poſſeſſes a diſpoſition and determination to juſtify and repay the confidence of his Majeſty in ſuch circumſtances as the preſent. There was indeed reaſon to hope that contamination ſo malignant would have been, by this time, completely eradicated; we might reaſonably have flattered ourſelves, that the recollection of the calamities they had brought upon themſelves by their former lawleſs and treaſonable proceedings; that a ſenſe of the bleſſings they ſince ſo eminently enjoyed, under a mild and paternal government; and, above all, that the experience exhibited to the world of all the hopes conceived from pretended and delu-ſive reformations, ending, after the moſt

bloody

bloody and affiſting ſcenes, in the moſt complete military deſpotiſm, would have operated favourably on a deluded and miſguided multitude. But, unhappily, the event has ſhewn, that all theſe warnings and examples, ſo obvious to every eye, and ſo plain to every underſtanding, have miſerably failed of their effect. I remember an expreſſion of a very great man, who once ſaid, "I ſhould pity the loyalty of that perſon, who would attempt to aggravate or inflame the crime of Treaſon." But ſurely it would now be felt as an aggravation and a ſhame, that at the moment when we, in this country, are rouſing up all our exertions, and uniting for the defence of ourſelves, our Government, and our Conſtitution, againſt an inſolent and preſumptuous enemy, and while even, as I am well aſſured and convinced, a majority of the people of Ireland are actuated by the ſame noble and patriotic ſpirit, a comparatively ſmall part of the miſled inhabitants of that country ſhould be guilty of any thing which could have the effect of encouraging that inveterate enemy, which there is, in both countries, ſo ardent, ſtrong, and prevalent a diſpoſition to reſiſt. I ſhall not, at preſent, enter into the particulars of the information received by Government upon this diſtreſſing ſubject; but, as ſoon as the preſent queſtion ſhall be diſpoſed of, it is my intention, firſt, to lay before them the Proclamation, iſſued by the Iriſh Government, upon that occaſion, and afterwards offer ſuch further explanation as has hitherto reached his Majeſty's Miniſters. The mind, Sir, recoils and ſickens at the dreadful recital of the outrage committed, and feels oppreſſed with ſhame, regret, and indignation, when it contemplates the ſtation and character of the upright and worthy man, who fell a victim to murderous aſſaſſins, after having, by a long ſeries of dignified and patriotic conduct, merited and obtained the reſpect and eſteem of all the good ſubjects of the United Kingdom. I move, Sir, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, thanking him for his moſt gracious communication, expreſſing our regret and indignation at hearing that a treaſonable ſpirit of inſurrection and rebellion had manifeſted itſelf in Ireland, and was marked with circumſtances of peculiar atrocity in the city of Dublin; to aſſure his Majeſty of our firm determination to take ſuch meaſures as may ſeem beſt calculated to afford protection to the loyal inhabitants of that part of the United Kingdom, and to preſerve and reſtore the general tranquillity."

Lord Caſtlereagh ſeconded the motion, which was warmly ſupported by ſeveral other members, particularly Mr. Sheridan.

The queſtion having been carried, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Proclamation, by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, ſtating "that divers perſons, engaged in a treaſonable and daring inſurrection againſt his Majeſty's Government, did, on the evening of yeſterday, the 23d of July inſtant ſuddenly aſſemble in the Liberties of Dublin, with fire-arms and pikes, and did there commit ſeveral outrages, and particularly in Thomas-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Catharine, within the ſaid liberties, did aſſault the carriages of the Right Honourable Arthur Lord Viſcount Kilwarden, Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and did drag the ſaid Arthur Lord Viſcount Kilwarden, together with his nephew, the Rev. Richard Wolfe, Clerk, from his ſaid carriage, and did there baſely and inhumanly murder the ſaid Arthur Lord Viſcount Kilwarden and Richard Wolfe, by ſtabbing them reſpectively with pikes in various parts of their bodies, of which wounds they both ſoon after died;" and offering, "in order to bring ſuch enormous offenders to condign puniſhment, that if any perſon or perſons ſhall, within ſix calendar months from the date hereof, diſcover any of the perſon or perſons who committed the ſaid inhuman murders, or either of them, or who aided and aſſiſted therein, or who adviſed, encouraged, inſtigated, moved, ſtimulated, or incited the perſons concerned therein to commit the ſame, ſuch perſon or perſons ſo diſcovering ſhall receive as a reward the ſum of One Thouſand Pounds ſterling for each and every of the firſt three perſons who ſhall be apprehended and convicted thereof."

Saturday, July 30.

The following account of deaths by Small-Pox, extracted from the Weekly Bills of Mortality, evinces a great decreaſe of deaths in the Metropolis, ſince the inſtitution of the Royal Jennerian Society:

	Weekly Deaths.			Weekly Deaths.	
1802, Nov.	2	72	1803, Mar.	12	22
	9	74		29	13
	16	61	Apr.	5	16
	23	65		12	19
	30	88		19	14
Dec.	7	83		26	12
	14	102	May	3	15
	21	50		10	13
	28	48		17	10
1803, Jan.	4	49		24	13
	11	39		31	18
	18	37	June	7	10
	25	56		14	16
Feb.	1	31		21	10
	8	30		28	12
	15	31	July	5	23
	22	19		12	10
Mar.	1	25		19	12
	8	20		26	15
	15	15			

P. 522.

P. 522, a. l. 2, r. "Aeropolis;" l. 3, r. "Panhellenios;" l. 12, r. "columnarum."—P. 523, b. l. 31, for "1 ft. 11½ inches," r. "1 ft. 1½ inch."

P. 603. Mr. Ironside was the sensible but very unassuming author of "The History and Antiquities of Twickenham, 1797," 4to (LXVII. 1033; LXXII 705). He had also made large collections for the neighbouring parish of Isleworth.

Births.

June 22. AT Staplesford-hall, Notts, the wife of George Sedley, esq. a son.

24. At his house at Craven-hill, the lady of Sir Wm. Beechy, a son.

25. At Castlemartyr, in Ireland, Viscountess Boyle, a daughter.

26. At the rectory-house, Finchley, the wife of the Rev. Ralph Worsley, a daugh.

In Queen-square, Bloomsbury, the wife of William Fraser, esq. a son.

28. In Bloomsbury-square, the wife of John Fowden Hindle, esq. a daughter.

In Gloucester-pla. Lady Cathcart, a son.

29 In Great Cumberland-place, the lady of Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, a son and heir.

At Hertford, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, a son.

At Hitchenden, Bucks, the wife of Major D'Urban, a son.

At his seat at Fredville, Kent, the wife of John Plumptree, esq. a son.

30. At Col. Calvert's house in Grosvenor-place, Mrs. H. Calvert, a daughter.

In Hereford-street, the wife of Joseph Smith, esq. a son.

July 2. At Herdmanston, in Scotland, Lady Sinclair, a son.

At Marsk-hall, in Cleveland, the lady of the Hon. Lawrence Dundas, a daughter.

In Manchester-square, the wife of James Lawrell, esq. a daughter.

5. At Woodstock, co. Oxford, Lady Viscountess Ashbrook, a daughter.

6. In Mansfield-street, Portland-place, the wife of Francis Plaistow Trapaud, esq. a daughter and a son.

The wife of John Smith, esq. of Finsbury-square, a son.

7. In Baker-street, Lady Charlotte Gould, a son and heir.

At Forest-hall, Essex, the wife of the Rev. T. Bramston Stane, a son and heir.

At Woodley-lodge, Berks, the wife of James Wheble, esq. a daughter.

9. In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Mrs. Gilbert West, a son.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of the Rev. W. Garnier, a son.

10. In Goodge-street, the wife of T. Dillon, esq. a daughter.

12. In College-street, Westminster, the wife of D. Llewellin, esq. a daughter.

In Somerset-place, Lady Louisa Redney, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the wife of Major Brooke, of the 3d or Prince of Wales's dragoon-guards, a son and heir.

16. At Trent-park, Mrs. Wigston, a dau.

17. At the house of Viscount Newark, in Portman-square, the Hon. Mrs. Bentinck, wife of Gov. B. a son and heir.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, the wife of William-Arthur Gregory, esq. a son.

18. Mrs. Smith, of Mansion-house-str. a daughter.

20. At Farzedown, Surrey, the wife of Charles Pole, esq. a son.

21. In Portman-street, the lady of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. a daughter.

At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of William Corbett, esq. a daughter.

At Lythwood-hall, near Shrewsbury, the wife of James Beck, esq. a son and daugh.

22. In Orchard-street, the wife of Henry-Michael Gould, esq. a son and heir.

23. The lady of Sir John Gordon, bart. a daughter.

26 In Gloucester-place, the wife of the Rev. Cooper Willyams, a daughter.

27. Mrs. Ackerman, of Broad-street-place, a daughter.

In Chandos-street, the lady of Admiral Sir Charles Pole, bart. a daughter.

Marriages.

March 21. AT the estate of her sister-in-law, Madame Godet de Bellegarde, in the island of Martinique, the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnson, son of the late Earl of Dundonald, and son-in-law of the Earl of Hopetoun, to Madame Amelie Constance-Gertrude-Etiennette de Clugny, only child and sole heiress of the late Baron de C. governor of the island of Guadaloupe, and widow of Monsieur Raymond Godet, of the same island.

April 25. At Sculcoates, Samuel Robinson, esq. of London, merchant, to Miss Anne Lambert, of Hull.

26. At Ore, the Rev. Henry Hodges, son of the late Hon. Hallett H. esq. of Hampstead-place, Kent, to the eldest dau. of the late Gen. Jas. Murray, of Beau Port, Sussex.

27. John Offley, esq. of Montague-str. Russell square, to the second daughter of Joseph Glover, esq. of Worcester.

Rich. Barber, esq. to Miss Sarah Jeune, of London-wall.

May 4. Rev. Timothy Fish Foord, to the eldest daughter of Major Topham, of Wold cottage, co. Lincoln.

5. John Lockwood, esq. alderman of Beverley, deputy clerk of the peace for the East riding of Yorkshire, &c. to Miss Dickons, niece of Thomas D. esq. another of the aldermen of that town.

Rev. Silvester Rawkins, of East Rennard, co. Somerset, to Sarah dau. of Alex. Hill Osbaldeston, esq. of Wandsworth, Surr.

Joseph Sladen, esq. of James-street, Bedford-row, to the second daughter of Wm. Mainwaring, esq. of the Crescent.

John

John Cowcher Dod, eſq. of Eaſt Carleton, Norfolk, to Miſs Georgiana Maſſie, daughter of the late George M. eſq. of Jamaica, and niece of the Hon. Sir Rt. Graham, knt. one of the barons of the Exchequ.

Gervas Wylde, eſq. of the Eaſt Middleſex militia, to the ſecond daughter of Thomas Plaſket, eſq. of Clifford-ſtreet.

Charles Littledale, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas L. eſq. of Harley-ſtreet, to Miſs Catharine-Louiſa Caſtell, ſecond daughter of Samuel C. eſq. of Brmton-ſtreet.

At Balindean, co. Perth, Philip Dundas, eſq. to Miſs Wedderburn, dau of Sir Ja. W. bt.

At Dublin, by ſpecial licence, Thomas Teniſon, eſq. of Caſtle-Teniſon, co. Roſcommon, to Lady Frances King, youngeſt dau. of the Earl of Kingſton.

7. At Mary-la-Bonne, James Smith, eſq. of New Bridge-ſtreet, to Miſs Hanchett, of Charles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Thomas Watſon, eſq. of Burrow's-buildings, Surrey road, to Miſs Sims, daughter of Wm. S. eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe.

9. At St. Mary Ottwich, the Rev. Rob. Price, to Miſs Grace Roſs, of Biſhopſgate-ſt.

11. Rev. James Tuſon, rector of Binegar, and vicar of Weſtbury and Priddy, to Mrs. Bovet, widow of the late Dr. B. dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, and niece to the D. of Somerſet.

13. Rev. John Clayton, of Kenſington, to the only daughter of William Ellis, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet.

Thomas Bentley, eſq. of the Little Hermitage, near Rocheſter, to Miſs Lunan.

At Edinburgh, Colin Mackenzie, eſq. W. S. to Miſs Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of Sir Wm. F. bart. of Pitſligo.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, T. Buckler Lethbridge, eſq. of Rookely-houſe, Wilts, only ſon of John L. eſq. of Sandhill-park, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Anne Goddard, ſecond daughter of Ambroſe G. eſq. M. P. for the county of Wilts.

Capt. Whyte, of the royal navy, ſon of Gen. John W. to the widow of George Mowbray, eſq. of Mortimer, Berks.

17. Rev. Thomas Clarke, vicar of Weſtbury, Bucks, to Miſs Honoria-Maria Cowley, daughter of the Rev. Charles C. late rector of Coldhanger, Eſſex.

Richard Hill, jun. eſq. of Merthyr, co. Glamorgan, to the ſecond daughter of Robert Dyneley, eſq. of Bloomſbury ſquare.

J. Mumford, eſq. of Sutton, Kent, to the ſecond daughter of J. Chapman, eſq. of St. Paul's, Cray-hill, Kent, ſenior deputy-lieutenant of the county.

21. At Matlock, co. Derby, Richard Arkwright, jun. eſq. to Miſs Martha-Maria Beresford, of Athborne.

At Bradford, co. York, Rev. J. Myers, rector of Wyberton, and vicar of Swinſtead, to the widow of Anthony Wrightſon, eſq. of Shipley-hall.

23. Wm. Tamlyn, eſq. of the royal marines, to the only daughter of the Rev. John Pomeroy, rector of Bodmin, Cornwall.

26. George Cooke, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of Wm. H. eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Gloucester, Capt. Weller, to Miſs Raikes, dau. of Rob. R. eſq. of that city.

At Mary-la-Bonne, Capt. W. H. Diſney, of the 66th foot, to the eldeſt daughter of Hugh Watts, eſq.

At Tichfield, Hants, A. C. B. Crawford, eſq. late captain in the 78th foot, to Miſs Jane Leſlie, of Croſton-houſe, young. dau. of the late J. L. eſq. of Buckingham-ſtreet.

At Pocklington, co. York, Rev. George Maddiſon, of Lea, near Gainſborough, vicar of North Reſton, co. Lincoln, to the young. dau. of the Rev. Kingſman Baſkett, maſter of Pocklington free grammar-ſchool.

28. Rev. James Hoſtkin, to Miſs Taylor, ſiſter of Charles T. eſq. M. P. for Wilts.

Rich. Manby, eſq. to Miſs Lawrell, dau. of the late Jn. L. eſq. of Lower Groſvenor-ſt.

30. Arthur Cayley, jun. eſq. of Groſvenor-place, to Miſs Lucy Cayley, of Wellburn, co. York.

At Chriſtian-Malford, co. Wilts, David Gould, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to the eldeſt dau. of the Rev. Archdeacon Willes.

31. Mr. J. Liverſidge Tuck, jeweller, of the Hay-market, to the only daughter of Edmund Lardner, eſq. of Piccadilly.

Thomas Harding, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the hundred of Dacorum, Herts, to Miſs Matilda Tomkins, daugh. of Joſeph T. eſq. of Tring, in the ſame county.

Aylmer Haly, eſq. late a captain in the King's own regiment, to the only dau. of Rich. Banniſter, eſq. of Newington-place.

June ... Rev. Edward Nares, rector of Biddenden, Kent, to Cordelia, ſecond daughter of Thomas Adams, eſq. of Oſborne-lodge, in the ſame county.

At Stevenage, Herts, Wm. Roberts, eſq. of Hackney, to the 3d dau. of Mr. W. Britain, late of Shillingtonbury, co. Bedford.

June 4. Mr. John Meadows, apothecary of St. Luke's hoſpital, to the widow Green, of Shoreditch.

7. At Caſtle-Menzies, Lieut.-col. Archibald Butter, of Pitlochie, to Miſs Vere Menzies, daughter of Sir Robert M. bart.

By ſpecial licence, William Strode, eſq. of Northaw, Herts, to the Hon. Mrs. W. Finch, of Berner's-ſtreet.

8. At Whitby, M. T. Brackenbury, eſq. of Aſhby, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Cayley.

At Kilfergus, in Ireland, Joſeph Hume, eſq. of Hume-wood, co. Wicklow, brother to the M. P. for that county, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Charles Smyth, of Croagh, co. Limerick, and niece to the late Arthur S. archbiſhop of Dublin.

9. At Snodland, co. Kent, John Simmons, eſq. of Rocheſter, one of the coroners of the county, to Miſs Sarah Halfhead, of Holborow, near Snodland.

11. Mr.

11. Mr. Thomas Tilſon, attorney, of Earl-ſtreet, Blackfriers, and partner with Mr. Smith, chapter-clerk of St. Paul's, to Miſs Maria-Matilda Johnſon, daughter and coheireſs of the late Freelove J. eſq. of Edmonton, and ſiſter to the wife of Mr. Jn. Hammond, of Enfield, ſurgeon.

At Brightheimſtone, Mr. Edward Bryant, ſurgeon, of Brook-ſtreet, Holborn, to Miſs Jane Belchier.

13. Thomas Weſt, eſq. of Sloane-ſtreet, to Miſs Lucy Dallas, of Upper Fitzroy-ſtr.

At Bradford, Jacob H. Bulk, eſq. ſon of Sir Wadſworth B. bart. to Miſs Martha Dawſon, daughter of J. D. eſq. of Roydſhall, co. York.

14. Marmaduke Prickett, jun. eſq. of Bridlington, York, to Miſs Eliza Prickett, daughter of Paul P. eſq. of Bloomſbury.

At Morton, co. Rutland, Rev. J. Boyer, of Quorndon, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Perkin, eldeſt dau. of Rev. W. P. rector of Morton.

15. At Dagenham, H. C. Boiſragen, M. D. of Bath, to the only daugh. of John G. Fanſhawe, eſq. of Parſloes, co. Eſſex.

16. J. S. Hage, eſq. commiſſioner-general from his Daniſh Majeſty in the iſland of Santa Cruz, to Miſs Maria Rufpini, daugh. of Chevalier R. of Pall Mall.

18. At the manſion-houſe, Gatewick, Surrey, William Kelſey, eſq. to Miſs Sarles, of Bletchingley, in the ſame county.

At Stepney, Capt. Joſeph Thornton, of the Bengal military eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Nash, of Finſbury-ſquare.

Rev. Henry Byron, vicar of Granby, ſon of the Hon. and Rev. Richard B. of Houghton, to the eldeſt daughter of Tho. Plowdich, eſq. of Peckham, Surrey.

20. Mr. Rob. Blunt, attorney, of Loughboro', to Miſs Dalby, of Caſtle-Donington.

21. Rev. Samuel Abraham, fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, to Mrs. Tuckwell, of Greenwich.

At Huntingdon, John Bedford, eſq. to Miſs Hunt.

23. At Ipſwich, Rev. Iſaac King, LL.B. of Trinity-hall, Camb. to Miſs Maria Coyte.

Lieut.-col. Taylor, of the 10th light dragoons, to Miſs Baker, daughter of J. B. eſq. M. P. for Canterbury.

John Foſter, eſq. of Brick-hill, co. Bedford, to Miſs Morgan, daughter of John M. eſq. of the Inner Temple.

Wm. Simpſon, M. D. of Hilton cottage, co. Derby, to Miſs Powell, of Shrewſbury.

24. Richard Edwards, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the Carnarvonſhire militia, to the only daugh. of Rd. Lloyd, eſq. of Rhoſbeirio.

25. Rev. H. Frafer, rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, to Miſs Lloyd, of Upper Kennington-place, Surrey.

Chriſtopher-Thomas Tower, eſq. eldeſt ſon of C. T. eſq. of Weald-hall, Eſſex, to Miſs Beauchamp, ſecond daughter of Sir Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, bart. of Langley-park, co. Norfolk.

27. At St. James's church, Lord Graves, ſon of the late Admiral G. to Lady Mary Paget, yon. daugh. of the Earl of Uxbridge.

28. Thomas Cable Davis, eſq. of Fenchurch-ſtreet, to the third daughter of Herman Schroder, eſq. of Clapham-riſe.

John Trower, eſq. of Berkeley-ſquare, to the eldeſt daughter of Sir Waker James, bart. of Langley-hall, Berks.

John Pepys, eſq. of Upper Charlotte-ſtr. Fitzroy-ſquare, to the eldeſt daughter of the late J. Bond, eſq. of Mitcham, Surrey.

James Dyke, eſq. of Aldermanbury, to Miſs Mary Graves, of Hayes.

30. Wm. Ward Jackſon, eſq. of Normanby, co. York, to the youngeſt daughter of the late E. M. Atkins, eſq. of Kingſton-Liſle, co. Berks.

Wm. Soltau, eſq. merchant, to the yon. dau. of J. Wilſon, eſq. of Stoke Newington.

Richard Tayler, eſq. of Charlton-houſe, Sudbury, to the eldeſt daughter of Robert Gibbons, eſq. of Manchester-ſquare.

At Breamore, Hants, George Eyre, eſq. of Bramſhaw, to the third daughter of Sir Edward Hulſe, bart.

July 1. John Wood, eſq. of Prince's-ſtreet, Edinburgh, to the third daughter of John Cadell, eſq. of Cockenzie.

2. At St. Andrew's, Scotland, Rev. John Cook, profeſſor of Hebrew in St. Mary's college, to the eldeſt dau. of Principal Hill.

4. At Lewiſham, Kent, T. Tanner, eſq. to Mrs. Warner.

5 Rev. Daniel Fiſher, D. D. of Hackney, to the ſecond daughter of the late Rev. Iſaac Tomſ, of Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Rev. Henry-John Wollaſton, rector of Paſton, co. Northampton, to the youngeſt dau. of the late Wm. Symons, eſq. of Bury.

6. Capt. Cuthbert, of the royal navy, to the eldeſt daughter of the late Alexander Willock, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare.

At Nottingham, Col. Farrington, of Lancaſhire, to Miſs Mathews, of Sunderland.

7. Sir Henry Peyton, bart. of Hagbeach, co. Cambridge, to Mrs. Bradſhaw, widow of James B. eſq. of Portland-place.

At Walthamſtow, Mr. Wm. Bedford, of Hitchin, to Elizabeth da. of Wm. Bedford, eſq.

10. Mr. Edward Bayley, of Wytheford, co. Salop, to Miſs Horner, of Bucklerſbury.

12. At Edinburgh, Robert Forſyth, eſq. advocate, to Miſs Jacobina Carſon, daughter of the late John Carſon, M. D. phyſician at Philadelphia.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, by ſpecial licence, Major Milner, of the York huſſars, ſon of Sir Wm. M. bart. to Miſs Clements, grand-dau. of Rt. Hon. Jn. Beresford.

14. At Hale, co. Lancaſter, by ſpecial licence, George-John Legh, eſq. of High Legh, co. Cheſter, to the eldeſt daugh. of John Blackburne, eſq. M. P. for Lancaſhire.

16. Col. Robſon, of Fulham, late governor of St. Helena, to Mrs. Seymour, of Sloane-ſquare, Knightſbridge.

18. At

18. At Luton, co. Bedford, Samuel Chilver, esq. of New Burlington-street, to Miss Clementson, daughter of John C. esq. of Copthall, in the same county.

19. Henry Hughs, esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row, to Miss Strong, daughter of Wm. S. esq. of Great Ormond-street.

20. At Atcham, Salop, Benjamin West, esq. youngest son of the President of the Royal Academy, to the only dau. of Edw. Dickenson, esq. of Pershall, near Stafford.

21. Mr. Burgoyne, of Duke-str. Grosvenor-squ. to Miss Panoût, of Quebec-street.

23. At Croydon, Surrey, Mr. George Atkins, to Miss Theodosia Mary Smith.

25. William Bolland, esq. of Knaresborough, to Miss Kempster, of Chelsea.

27. P. Conry, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Kinloch, of Aldermanbury.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Robinson, esq. of New Bond-street, to the eldest daughter of James Robson, esq. of Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

DEATHS.

1803. *Sept.* 16. AT Fort Johnson, in Cape Fear river, North Carolina, aged 35, Mr. Thomas Brookes, son of Mr. Jn. B. late of Calsthorpe, co. Lincoln.

1803. *April* . . . At Antigua, aged 70, Bertie Entwisle, esq.

May 29. At Spandau, in his 73d year, Sir James-Francis-Edward Scott, a general in the Prussian service, commandant of the fortress of Spandau, and knight of the order of Merit. He was eldest son of the late Wm. S. esq. of Auchtidonald, Aberdeenshire, and had been 55 years in the Prussian service.

LATELY, at Dole, in Franche Comté, aged 63, Mrs. Rodet, wife of Mr. R. *aubergiste* at that place. Her son, who had been for some years resident in London, went to revisit his native place, and, on his arrival, found her just dead.

Robert Lea Jones, esq. commander of the Prince Adolphus Lisbon packet, stationed at Falmouth, and second son of J. J. esq. of Frankley, near Bradford, Wilts.

At Sunderland, George Palmer, esq. late of Boston, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Charles Gardiner Humphreys, attorney, of Montgomery.

Rev. John Lloyd, B. D. vicar of Holywell, in Flintshire.

At Ystrad Teilo, co. Cardigan, the wife of the Rev. Isaac Williams.

At Wrexham, co. Denbigh, in his 59th year, William Williams, esq. cousin-german to the late Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. and brother to Watkin Williams, esq. of Penbedw, Denbighshire.

At Bath, Henry Rumsey Williams, esq. of Crickhowel, in Breconshire.

At Ripon, in Yorkshire, Mr. Samuel Kitching, fourth son of the late John K. esq. of Carleton, near Skipton, co. York. He married Dorothy Bramley, youngest daughter of the late Leonard B. esq. of Bedale, co. York. She departed this life 27th December last.

At Leeds, in a very advanced age, Mr. J. Galway, clock-maker. A large portion of this honest man's life was devoted to the purpose of serving his country, by the discovery of a perpetual motion; but, unluckily, just as he was on the point, at least he fancied so, of completing the project, his own motions were stopped by the invisible hand of Death.

At York, Mr. T. Sanderson, late sheriff of that city, and uncle to the late Sir J. S.

In her 63d year, the wife of Mr. Henry Hodgson, of East Rigton, near Wetherby, co. York; who also died in a few days after her, aged 75.

Aged 62, Mr. William Weldon, of Hull, coasting-broker.

At the Thorne, co. Hereford, H. Stone, esq.; who, among other legacies, has bequeathed 500l. to the Missionary Society, and 500l. to the academy at Chesthunt, founded by the late Lady Huntingdon.

At Wood-end, aged 65, Peter Nightingale, esq. high sheriff of Derbyshire 1770.

Rev. Thomas Rowe, vicar of Bradborne, co. Derby.

At Repton, Derby, in a fit of apoplexy, the Rev. John Hutchinson, vicar of Barrow-upon-Trent, and formerly second master of Repton school, which situation he had held 30 years.

Aged 84, the Rev. Thomas Heckford, formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge; B.A. 1743; 52 years rector of Somersham, and 42 years vicar of Great Cornard, both in Suffolk. The latter living, though private patronage, has been held successively by him, his father, and grandfather, for 112 years; during which time they were constantly resident, discharging their official duties with exemplary diligence and propriety, respected and esteemed by their parishioners and the neighbourhood.

At Bath, the Rev. David Brymer, late fellow of Wadham college, Oxford. He married, at Tiverton, Sarah, youngest dau. of Henry Land, rector of Clare portion, Tiverton, Sept. 1, 1802.

In Marlborough-buildings, Bath, the Rev. Edward Hawtrey, M.A. fellow of Eton college, and of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1766, M.A. 1769, vicar of Burnham, Bucks, and rector of Monckston, Hants.

After a short illness, Rev. John Tooker, M.A. rector of Spaxton, near Bridgewater.

At Coke, near Matlock, the Rev. J. Sasford, late curate of Sherborne. His death was occasioned by drinking cold water when heated by a long walk.

Aged 86, the Rev. W. Hall, M.A. master of the free school at Liverpool, and formerly fellow of St. John's coll. Cambr.

Mrs. Peplow, of Shrelicote-hall, Salop.

Aged 75, the Rev. John Butterworth, who had been more than 50 years the Baptiſt miniſter of Coventry.

At Bath, after a long and painful illneſs, the wife of Wm. Burroughs, eſq. M.P. for the borough of Enniſkillen.

At Gloucester, Charles Hayward, eſq. of Quedgley, many years a very active magiſtrate for that county; whoſe general philanthropy and univerſal benevolence are beſt delineated by the grateful tears and ſincere lamentations of a very extenſive circle of friends and dependants.

At Hampton, near Evesham, co. Worceſter, J. Brown, eſq. head diſtributor of ſtamps for that county.

At Wem, co. Staffurd, Mrs. Wynne, relict of the Rev. Mr. W. and niece to the Rev. Dr. Smallbrooke.

At the houſe of Mr. Swann, currier, at Leiceſter, in his 87th year, Mr. Thomas Heap, late of Burton-upon-Trent.

At the Stocking farm, near Leiceſter, deſervedly much reſpected, Mrs. Herrick, of Enderby.

At Ulverſcroft, Mr. T. Roby, one of the chief conſtables for the hundred of Weſt Goſcote, co. Leiceſter.

In his 71ſt year, Mr. Holliland, grazier, of Thornton.

Miſs Eliza Harper, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Mr. H. of Catthorpe.

At Nether Broughton, Mr. Wm. Skinner, late an opulent farmer at Tythby, Linc.

Mr. Thomas Molſon, farmer and grazier, of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

Aged 78, Mrs. Clark, of Skirbeck Quarter, near Boſton.

At Heckington, aged 75, Mr. Philip Turner, farmer.

At Sleaford, aged 67, Mr. Jn. Hackett, of Caythorpe.

At Wansford, aged 92, the relict of Mr. Newball, formerly of St. Martin's, Stamford.

Mr. Obadiah Booth, of Great Steeping, a reſpectable farmer.

At Fotherby, near Louth, aged 68, Mr. John Cabourn, farmer, a remarkably very corpulent man.

Aged 76, much reſpected, Mr. William Tupholme, of Sutfleet.

At Skillington, near Colſterworth, Everard Digby, gent. late of Ketton and Dunſby.

Advanced in years, Thomas Barker, eſq. of Lyndon, co. Rutland, whoſe regiſters of the weather have regularly been inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions from 1771. He was of an antient and reſpectable family in Rutlandſhire. His father was a celebrated Hebrew ſcholar, and his mother daughter of the pious and learned Wm. Whiſton, in whoſe Memoirs may be ſeen frequent notices of the family. Mr. B. wrote, 1. "An Account of a Meteor ſeen in Rutland, reſembling a Water-ſpout" (Phil. Tranſ. 1756, p. 248). 2. "Account of the Diſcoveries concerning Comets, with the Way to find their Orbits, and ſome Improvements in conſtructing their Places, with Tables, 1757," 4to. 3. "On the Return of the Comet expected in 1757 or 1758" (Phil. Tranſ. 1759, p. 347). 4. "On the Mutation of the Stars" (ib. 1761, p. 498). 5. "Account of a remarkable Halo, May 20, 1737" (ib. 1762, p. 3). 6. "Obſervations on the Quantities of Rain fallen at Lyndon for ſeveral Years; with Obſervations for determining the Latitude of Stamford" (ib. 1771, pp. 221, 227). 7. "The Duty, Circumſtance, and Benefits of Baptiſm, determined by Evidence, 1771," 8vo. 8. "The Meſſiah; being the Prophecies concerning Him methodized, with their Accompliſhment, 1780," 8vo. 9. "The Nature and Circumſtances of the Demoniacks in the Goſpel ſtated, methodized, and conſidered, in the ſeveral Particulars, 1780," 8vo.—Mr. B's philoſophical treatiſes redound highly to his credit; and, in his theological pieces, though his ſentiments, on ſome occaſions, are not in congruity to the Orthodox or Calviniſtical tenets, the firmneſs of his faith, the integrity of his heart, and his honeſt deſire to promote the intereſts of genuine Chriſtianity, are very apparent.

The wife of Mr. Bolton, of Radcliffe-lodge, co. Nottingham.

At Southwell, aged 80, Mr. Keeton, carpenter, &c.

At Arnold, Mrs. Stevenſon, relict of Mr. S. of that place, and ſiſter of Mr. Nathanael Need, ſen. druggiſt, of Nottingham, who is now the only ſurviving perſon of a family of 18.

In his 31ſt year, Thomas Hodgkinſon, gent. of Felley abbey, Notts.

At Aylſham, Norfolk, aged 63, Mr. Robert Copeman, many years land-ſteward to the late Earl of Buckinghamſhire.

Mr. Walter Taylor, block-maker, of Southampton, who had for more than 40 years furniſhed Government with blocks on an improved principle.

At Rumſey, Hants, in his 52d year, William Seward, eſq. formerly in the Eaſt India Company's military ſervice, and late major-commandant of the Rumſey Volunteer Aſſociation; a gentleman whoſe benevolent diſpoſition and urbanity of manners will long endear his memory to a numerous circle of relations and friends.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged 44, J. Greetham, eſq. of Portſea.

At Ramſgate, aged about 76, Samuel Short, eſq. one of the retired lieutenants of the navy with the rank of commander. He loſt his heel by a ſhot at the taking of the Havannah.

After a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. James Haylock, of Baltham, co. Cambridge, a gentleman of large property.

At Babraham, co. Cambridge, Mr. Humphry Darnton, late of Cornhill, London.

At

At Hertford, aged 57, Capt. W. Jackson, of the royal navy.

Col. Tufnell, barrack-master of Windsor barracks.

At Brentford, within a short time of each other, Mrs. Ansell, aged 76, and Mrs. Jodrell, aged 72, two sisters, who had lived together near 50 years.

At Totenham, the relict of Mr. William Wormesley, late of Hull, wine-merchant.

In her 92d year, Mrs. Harrison, relict of John Harrison, esq. the oldest inhabitant of Islington. Encomiums are needless; those that best knew her, best knew her worth: deep regret for her loss is what her relations and most intimate friends experience.

In Dean's-place, Lambeth, Capt. Edw. Mainwaring, late of the King's American Rangers. He had been upwards of forty years a meritorious officer in the army.

At his apartments in town, Major Thomas Thorpe Fowke, of the marines.

The wife of Col. Stirling, of the marines.

In Shoreditch parish, in the 60th year of his age, near 40 of which he had been a member of the Cumberland Society, Mr. George Croft, the celebrated composer of church buil-musick.

In Ely place, Holborn, aged 88, Paul Guffon, esq.

In Red Lion square, the wife of William Prevoft, esq.

In Upper Guildford street, the wife of J. Willis, esq.; and, on the preceding day, her infant son.

At his apartments in High Holborn, Wm. Pearson, esq. brother to the late Joseph P. esq. door-keeper to the H. of Commons.

Richard Foley, esq. of Bentinck-street, Cavendish-square, one of the magistrates of Shadwell police-office.

In Dyers'-buildings, Aldermanbury, Mr. Freeman, woollen-draper, father of the Rev. Mr. F. master of a boarding-school at Enfield.

At his lodgings in London, Chs. Earle, esq. late lieutenant-colonel in the army, and major of the 24th foot.

At the Almonry, Westminster, after an illness of several months, — Bartholomew, the well-known pugilist.

June..... At Great Hale, co. Lincoln, aged 63, Mr. Robert Creasy, sen. farmer.

At Bisbrooke, Rutland, aged 81, Mr. Walter Williams, farmer, &c.

At Hull, aged 38, Capt. John Rudd, of the American ship Richmond.

June 5. At Alton, Samuel Bracebridge Abney, esq. of Lindley-hall, co. Leicester.

8. At Hinckley, co. Leicester, in his 67th year, Rev. Richard Amner, many years a dissenting-minister at Hampstead, near London, and afterwards at Coseley, in Staffordshire; but, having much injured his eyesight by study and reading, he, a few years ago, left off preaching, and retired to his native town, Hinckley. He was a man of great learning and biblical criticism, as his different publications on theological subjects fully testify. He has written, 1. "An Account of the Occasion and Design of the positive Institutions of Christianity, extracted from the Scriptures only, 1774," 8vo; 2. "An Essay towards an Interpretation of the Prophecies of Daniel, with occasional Remarks upon some of the most celebrated Commentaries on them, 1776," 8vo; 3. "Considerations on the Doctrine of a future State, and the Resurrection, as revealed, or supposed to be so, in the Scriptures; on the Inspiration and Authority of Scripture itself; on some Peculiarities in St. Paul's Epistles; on the Prophecies of Daniel and St. John, &c. To which are added, some Strictures on the Prophecies of Isaiah, 1798," 8vo. Whilst a resident at Hampstead, he became the subject of malignant merriment to the learned Commentator on Shakspeare, who, to his everlasting shame be it spoken, fathered on this harmless Divine many *indecent* notes of his own.

9. Miss Mary Arkwright, second daugh. of Rich. A. esq. of Willesley, co. Derby.

11. In Henrietta-street, the wife of Thomas Wright, esq. of Fitzwalters, Essex.

12. At Florence, Lady Catherine Burgess, sister to the Duke of St. Alban's.

Mr. Wm. Dewey, of Morcot, Rutland, who had been married but a few weeks.

13. Sir John Wedderburn, bart. of Ballendean, in Scotland.

When visiting Castlemadoc, near Brecon, of which seat, with its appendant estate, he had, as representative of the family, been for some years proprietor, the Rev. Hugh Price, M.A. rector of Reitenden, and of Little Ilford, in Essex, on the latter of which livings he constantly resided; a clergyman, who was in every respect an ornament to his profession. He had enjoyed the very high esteem of one of the most distinguished characters of the last century, Bp. Warburton, whose extraordinary talents, profound erudition, and penetrating sagacity, dignified every one whom he honoured with his regard. The writer of this paragraph often witnessed that great man's encomiums on Mr. Price; once, particularly, after hearing a discourse which, by his Lordship's appointment, he had delivered in the cathedral of Gloucester, on a very public occasion, where many persons of the first rank, and many others of literary distinction, who were assembled from two or three adjoining counties, composed his auditory. He was examining chaplain to Dr. Warburton's successor, the Hon. Dr. Yorke; on whose translation to Ely, the Bishop expressed his wish that Mr. Price would resign the chaplainship,

to afford him an opportunity of filling-up his number of chaplains from Cambridge, of which Univerſity he had himſelf been, and, to the vicinity of which he was going to remove, obſerving, that he ſhould not forget Mr. Price's claims to his favour. Soon after, his Lordſhip, in a manner that did equal honour to both donor and receiver, acquainted him, by letter, that Retenden, a valuable benefice in the Biſhop of Ely's patronage, was vacant, and much at Mr. Price's ſervice; adding, that, on account of the inſalubrity of the ſituation, he had *already* obtained from Dr. Lowth, then biſhop of London, leave of non-reſidence. In diſcharging the reſpective duties of huſband, father, maſter, and friend, he was exemplary; to the moral and religious education of his children (5 daughters and a ſon) ſcrupulouſly and moſt ſucceſsfully attentive; in executing every function of a parochial miniſter, a model of well-tempered zeal, diligence, and punctuality. His compoſitions for the pulpit were marked by an inſinuating force of perſuaſion, an impreſſive ſolemnity of admonition, and a beautiful ſimplicity of ſtyle. This defective portrait of his character may ſerve to atteſt the worth of this excellent perſon, whoſe loſs will be ſeverely felt by his neareſt connexions, and painfully regretted by all who had the advantage of his friendſhip, or the honour of his intimate acquaintance.

At Baſſingham, co. Lincoln, aged 41, Mr. Daniel Doncaſter, of Auburn, miller.

15. At his ſeat at Broome, in Kent, in his 81ſt year, Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. He is ſucceeded by his only ſon, now Sir Henry. (See p. 386.)

At Raith, the wife of Col. Ferguſon, and daughter of Sir Hector Monro, K. B.

16. Mr. John Frith, of Holbeach marſh, co. Linc. one of the people called Quakers.

18. Aged 73, Mr. Benjamin Cook, of Barlings, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

At Newmarket, after a long and painful illneſs, the Rev. Thomas Frampton, D.D. rector of Ouſton and Starſton, Norfolk, 1769, and of the ſinecure of St. Florence, co. Pembroke, in the commiſſion of the peace for the counties of Cambridge and Suffolk, and many years one of the principal tutors of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1747, M. A. 1751, S. T. B. 1759, S. T. P. 1769. Starſton is in the gift of Sir Rowland Hill, bart. and St. Florence in that of St. John's college, by purchaſe of the Duke of Norfolk, being obliged to preſent a fellow of St. John's, who preſented him 1747.

At her houſe in Half-moon-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged 26, Mrs. Pope, of Drury-lane theatre. Her maiden name was Campion, and ſhe was deſcended from a very old and reſpectable family in the county of Cork, Ireland. Under the name of Mrs. Spencer, which ſhe aſſumed from motives of delicacy to her family, ſhe made her firſt appearance on the ſtage at Dublin, in Monimia, in "The Orphan," Feb. 17, 1790. Oct. 13, 1797, ſhe appeared at Covent-garden theatre in the ſame character; and was next year married to Mr. P. (LXVIII. 84). In the evening of Friday the 10th ſhe was taken ſo ill on the ſtage, that ſhe could not go through her part of Deſdemona, which ſhe was performing for Cooper's benefit, and which Mrs. Anſell finiſhed. She was carried home, where ſhe remained gradually recovering, no alarm prevailing for her ſafety, till the evening of Saturday the 18th, when ſhe ſuddenly dropped from the ſofa. A lady with her called for aſſiſtance, and ſhe was raiſed up. She ſeemed to be ſenſible, but incapable of ſpeaking; and in a few minutes ſhe expired. On examination by a ſurgeon, next day, it was found her diſorder was apoplectic, brought on, it is ſuppoſed, by exertion and anxiety in her profeſſion. Some of the veins in the head had burſt, and occaſioned her death. The publick will, no doubt, deeply regret the loſs of an actreſs who has ſo much delighted them by the ſpirit, feeling, and judgment with which ſhe performed. Her friends in private life will equally lament the early death of an amiable companion. Her remains were interred in Weſtminſter abbey on the 25th, near thoſe of the former Mrs. Pope (late Miſs Younge).

19. At the Grove, near Aberdeen, in his 79th year, the Rev. Dr. Brown.

Found dead on the race-courſe, aged 70, ſuppoſed in conſequence of falling from his horſe the night before, Mr. Wm. Moſs, of Lincoln, farmer.

20. At Wansford, aged 48, Mrs. Mitchell, widow of the late Mr. William M.

At Bath, after a long illneſs, aged 66, the Right Hon. Nathaniel Lord Harrowby, ſo created May 20, 1776, being only ſon of the late Sir Dudley Ryder, knt. chief juſtice of the Court of King's Bench. He repreſented the borough of Tiverton in ſeveral parliaments; and married, 1762, Elizabeth daughter of Biſhop Terrick, by whom he had iſſue Dudley, his ſucceſſor, born 1762, M. P. for Tiverton; Richard, born 1766; and Elizabeth, born 1767. His remains were interred in the Abbey church at Bath on the 25th.

21. At Wincheſter, where ſhe went for the benefit of her health, Mrs. Elizabeth French, relict of George F. eſq. of Eaſt-ſtreet, Bermondſey.

Aged 28, George Forman, of Bardney, near Lincoln, labourer. On the 14th he drank ſome ſheep-water, miſtaking it for ſmall-beer, which cauſed his death.

22. At Riby Grove, near Caſtor, Marmaduke Tomline, eſq. He had no near relations, and has left the greater part of his property (about 2000l. a year) to the preſent excellent Biſhop of Lincoln.

At

At Prefcot, co. Lancaſter, aged 61, William Atherton, eſq.

Miſs Emilia Elder, youngeſt daughter of the late Tho. E. eſq. of Forneth, Scotland.

At Trecoon, near Haverfordweſt, Mrs. Martha Vaughan, ſiſter to the late Adm. V.

At Stoke-Edith, the Hon. Edw. Foley, M. P. for Worceſter, uncle of Lord F. and recorder of Droitwich. He was born in 1747; married, 1778, Lady Anne-Margaret, youngeſt daughter of George-William preſent Earl of Coventry, by his firſt wife, Maria Gunning.

24. At Portſmouth, aged 69, Major-general Charles Jackman, of the royal marines, who had ſerved 46 years as an officer in that truly valuable corps.

At Thormanby, co. York, in his 30th year, the Rev. Robert Walker, curate of that place, and rector of Aſhwell, Rutland.

25. At his houſe at Charing-croſs, John Walter, eſq. upwards of 40 years bookſeller there, and 18 years director of the Weſtminſter department of the Phœnix fire-office; whoſe unbounded benevolence was only exceeded by his urbanity and uncommon flow of animal vivacity.

At Bath, the Rev. William Somerville, M.A. of Dinder, co. Somerſet, prebendary of Wells, rector of Somerville-Aſton, and vicar of Bibury, co. Glouceſter.

At his brother's houſe at Dowham, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, univerſally lamented, Wm. Forſter, eſq. late major of the 6th battalion of the 60th foot, and ſon of Ralph F. eſq. of that place. He fell a moſt diſtreſſing victim to the melancholy effects of length of ſervice in the Weſt Indies.

At Starforth, near Richmond, co. York, Mrs. Raine, wife of the Rev. Matthew R. of that place, and mother of the Rev. Dr. R. maſter of the Charter-houſe ſchool, and of Jonathan R. eſq. barriſter at law, and M. P. for St. Ive's.

At Southampton, the wife of William Smith, eſq. and daughter of the late Dr. J. Sumner, provoſt of King's college, Camb.

At Tyrella, near Downpatrick, in Ireland, Mrs. Hamilton, relict of the Hon. Baron Hamilton.

26. At his houſe at Totenham, of a paralytic ſtroke, aged 74, Mr. Maſters, formerly an eminent pawnbroker in Holborn; and, on Monday, July 4, his remains were depoſited in the vault of St. Giles's church. His wife died about a year, and his daughter about a month, before him, and his great property deſcends to her children.

At Kingſton-upon-Thames, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 68, Mr. Hird.

In Somerſet-ſtreet, the infant ſon of Robert Lambert, eſq. of the royal navy.

27. Aged 80, Mrs. Waugh, of the Limekilns, Greenwich, widow.

Aged 34, John Hall, eſq. of Hull, lieutenant in the 5th foot.

Aged 76, Edward Gordon, eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex.

At Sunbury, James Shergold, eſq.

At his houſe in Lincoln cloſe, the Rev. John Whitcombe, M.A. 28 years rector of Waleſby, vicar of St. Martin, in Lincoln, and a prebendary of that cathedral.

28. At Bath, the relict of the Rev. Jas. Andrew, D. D. late prebendary of Rocheſter cathedral.

In Abingdon-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the wife of Maurice Swabey, eſq. LL. D. of Langley, Bucks.

After a long illneſs, in her 42d year, the wife of Mr. Phelan, grocer, Weſtminſter.

At Newmarket, ſincerely regretted by his maſter and all who knew him, John Oſborne, many years training-groom to the Hon. T. W. Coventry, inferior to none of his profeſſion, and a rare example of fidelity and unſullied integrity.

29. In Great Cumberland-place, in his 65th year, Wm. Blake, eſq. of South Carolina. His remains were interred at Hanway, with great funeral pomp, 12 out-riders, 4 mourning-coaches, and near 50 other carriages, forming the proceſſion. He was an American merchant, and has died worth 100,000l.

At her houſe at Richmond, Mrs. Randall.

Richard White, of Tideſwell, in Derbyſhire, gent.

The relict of Samuel Page, of Cheapſide, Nottingham, gent.

30. After a few days illneſs, Mrs. King, of Vigo-lane, Bond-ſtreet.

July..... Mrs. Savage, wife of Mr. S. nurſeryman and gardener at Dalſton.

Mrs. M. Hartley, daughter of the late Dr. H. and ſiſter of David H. eſq. of Lyegrove, co. Glouceſter.

July 1. The infant daughter of Lord George-Henry Cavendiſh; interred, on the 9th, in the family-vault at Latimer, Bucks.

The widow of Francis Balldon Wilmot, eſq. of Spondon, co. Derby.

At Belton, co. Leiceſter, the Rev. James Glazebrook, vicar of that pariſh, and miniſter of St. James's, Latchford, near Warrington, co. Lancaſter. He was zealous in the miniſtry, and a ſincere friend to the Eſtabliſhment; in the ſupport of which he more than once publicly employed his pen. His "Defence of Infant Baptiſm," in anſwer to Gilbert Wakefield, will ever be eſteemed by all true members of the Church; and his death greatly lamented by all who knew the value of his friendſhip.

Aged 60, Jane Luck, of Coleby, near Lincoln. She was thrown from a cart, by the horſe taking fright, and died on the road a ſhort time after. Another woman and a child were alſo very much hurt.

At Alloa, much regretted, aged 69, Mr. David Flint.

2. At Teddington, Middleſex, the Rev. Philip-Æneas Mackenzie, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, and many years miniſter of that pariſh.

At

At Dartford, Kent, the wife of Mr. Jn. Fooks, solicitor, and eldest daughter of Jn. Talbot, esq. of Stope Castle, in the same co.

At his lodgings in Chapter-house-court, after a short illness, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Evans, formerly an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row; to which situation he advanced himself by industry and perseverance, as he had, in common with many other respectable characters who have trod in the same path, very little to boast of in point of origin, living, when first he came to town, with Mr. W. Johnston, bookseller, of Ludgate-street, in the humble capacity of porter. He afterwards became publisher of the Morning Chronicle and the London Packet, which introduced him to the acquaintance of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Macfarlane (author of the History of the Reign of George III.), and several other literary characters, from whose friendship and conversation he obtained much valuable information. During his publication of the former of these papers a paragraph appeared in it against Dr. Goldsmith, which so highly incensed the Doctor, that he was determined to seek revenge; and no fitter object presenting itself than the publisher, he was resolved all the weight should fall upon his back. Accordingly, he went to the office, cane in hand, and fell upon him in a most unmerciful manner. This Mr E. resented in a true pugilistic style; and in a few moments the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" was disarmed, and extended on the floor, to the no small diversion of the by-standers. Mr. Evans next succeeded to the business and extensive connexion of Messr. Hawes, Clarke, and Collins, No 32, Paternoster-row. The success he met with in this house is well known; and the youths who were bred up under his instruction are now the ornaments of their profession. He had for some years retired from business. By his will, made about two years since, he has bequeathed the bulk of his property to Mr. Christopher Brown, late shopman to Mr. Longman, bookseller, Paternoster-row, with whom he had continued on terms of the closest friendship for above 40 years. He has left one surviving son, who is at sea; and a nephew of his is a clerk in the house of Messrs. Longman and Rees. To his wife, with whom he has not lived during the last five years, he has bequeathed 40l. a year; and also 30l. a year to a niece. The cause of separation from his wife has been attributed to her partiality for one of her sons, who failed in business as a bookseller a few years ago in Paternoster-row, and afterwards was literally reduced to beggary, and died in the street about a year and a half since. Mr. E. requested in his will that he might be buried without a coffin or shroud, and that the whole of his funeral expence should not exceed 40 shillings.

3. In an advanced age, leaving a very large fortune, Brigadier gen. Rich. Smith, in the service of the East-India Company, and formerly M. P. for Wendover.

In Sackville-street, Dublin, Sir Anthony Brabazon, bart. of Newpark, co. Mayo.

At Edinburgh, Niel Ferguson, esq. of Pitcullo, sheriff-depute of the counties of Fife and Kinross.

4. At his house at Islington, the Rev. Anthony Crole.

At Shorefield-house, Essex, John Salvey, esq. of Richard's Castle, co. Hereford.

5. In his 15th year, T. Brown, youngest son of Mr. B. printer, of Leicester; a youth of promising abilities.

Aged 64, Mrs. Anne Cox, of Barrowden, co. Rutland.

6. At Teigh, in Rutland, Miss Frances Bunting, daughter of the late Mr. B. grazier. In her 27th year she fell a sacrifice to that disease so fatal to our fair countrywomen, consumption.

Aged 85, Rev. Samuel Preston, M. A. 1774, of Queen's college, Cambridge, rector of Chevening, in Kent, where he succeeded Thomas Herring, 1774, the living being in the gift of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Richard-Thomas Hopkins, of Coachmakers'-hall, London.

At his seat of Velynydd, co. Brecon, after a lingering illness, in his 22d year, Capt. Thomas Hughes Williams, of the 24th foot. This truly amiable young man has fallen thus early a sacrifice to the love of his country, which kindled in his honourable mind the most ardent thirst after military glory. Regardless of the allurements of an independent fortune, and the comforts of an extensive circle of respectable relatives and friends, he entered into the army at the age of 16. He had the gratification of serving under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, and the honour of sharing with his brave brethren in arms the never-fading laurels acquired in that memorable expedition. His zeal for the service proved too powerful for his constitution, which the maturity of years had not been permitted to strengthen; and his country is deprived of those benefits which such an uncommon display of early worth gave reason to expect, had he been suffered to fall by the slow strokes of time.

7. Of apoplexy, Samuel Martin, esq. late of Tortola.

The body of Capt. Alexander Boyd, of the William, of Workington, was this day thrown on shore on the coast of St. Bride's bay, near Milford haven. In his pocket-book were found the ship's register, ten one guinea Bank of Ireland notes, and one 21 Bank of England note. His watch was also in his pocket. The body was decently interred in the parish-church of Roch, in Pembrokeshire.

8. At his Lordship's house in Hertford-street,

ſtreet, aged 4 years, the youngeſt daughter of Lord Bruce.

At North Walſham, aged 56, the Rev. Joſeph Hepworth, rector of Gunton, with the vicarage of Hanworth annexed, rector of Suffield, and vicar of the mediety of Felmingham, all in Norfolk.

9. Aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Johnſon, M. A. nearly 48 years vicar of Wickham-market, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. 1752, M. A. 1755.

In Soho-ſquare, where ſhe was on a viſit, of an inflammation in the brain, aged 19, Miſs Deck, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Philip D. of Bury; a young lady of moſt amiable diſpoſition and engaging manners.

In Edgeware-road, in her 40th year, of a decline, in great diſtreſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Parkhurſt, widow of Capt. Charles P. of Epſom, Surrey, and of Catesby-houſe, co. Northampton, leaving a daughter to lament.

At Cheltenham, in her 44th year, after a long and ſevere illneſs, which ſhe bore with the moſt exemplary fortitude, Miſs Elizabeth Bentham, only daughter of the late Rev. Edward Bentham, D. D. canon of Chriſt Church, Oxford, and Regius profeſſor of divinity in that Univerſity. To a liberal and cultivated mind, to every excellent quality of the heart, ſhe joined the moſt benevolent and ſocial diſpoſition; and thoſe endearing qualities which procured her, while living, the eſteem and regard of all who knew her, are now the excitements of a general and unfeigned ſorrow for her death.

10. At his houſe at Hornſey, Middleſex, John Yarnton, eſq. of Coleman-ſtreet.

At Caſtle Donington, co. Leiceſter, aged 31, Mr. Henſhaw, draper and hatter.

Mr. Langſdale, of Kelham, near Newark, Notts; a man who, though anxious in the extreme to obtain riches, was kind and benevolent to the poor; as a landlord, no one more conſiderate and good; as a maſter, generous and humane; and whoſe loſs as a neighbour muſt be long lamented.

11. At Brackley, co. Northampton, the Rev. Henry Manifold, vicar thereof. He was of St. John's coll. Cambr.; B.A. 1757, M.A. 1775. The living is in the gift of the repreſentatives of the Duke of Bridgewater.

After a lingering illneſs, Richard Lacon, eſq. of Linley, co. Salop.

At Highgate, aged 54, Mr. Rob. Brooke, law-bookſeller, of Bell-yard, Fleet-ſtreet.

At Catisfield, Hants, Vice-admiral Robert Biggs.

12. At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Jackſon, organiſt of the cathedral in that city, and author of many deſervedly-celebrated muſical compoſitions.

At Stamford, co. Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Eſſam, ſiſter-in-law to Mr. Crane, of that place.

13. The relict of Mr. George Durant, of Spital-ſquare.

Rev. Samuel Harper, F. R. S. upwards of 47 years librarian to the Britiſh Muſeum, and 37 years chaplain to the Foundling-hoſpital. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A 1754, M.A 1757; and is ſucceeded at the Britiſh Muſeum by the Rev. Wm. Beloe, maſter of Emanuel hoſpital, Weſtminſter.

14. Suddenly, Mr. Porter, farmer and grazier, of Hanthorpe, near Bourn, Linc.

At Iſlington, aged 47, Mr. Ives, varniſh-manufacturer, Little Queen-ſtreet, Holborn.

At Eaſt Sheen, Surrey, Wm. Browne, eſq. of Watling-ſtreet.

15. At Enfield, in her 73d year, Mrs. Catherine Morgan, relict of Probert M. eſq. of Aylherton, in Lidney, co. Glouceſter, her marriage with whom was the only ſhort interruption of an uniform reſidence in her native town, where the many acts of diſintereſted benevolence ſhe exerted and excited will endear her memory to all who knew her.

16. On Glouceſter terrace, of an apoplectic attack, with which he was ſeized the evening before, John Bridges, eſq.

Of a deep decline, in her 30th year, Mrs. Gerrard, of Great Suffolk-ſtreet.

Suddenly, aged 45, Mr. John Goodwin, maſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

17. At Gainſborough, aged 63, Mr. T. Turnor.

At Acton-Burnell, co. Salop, the ſeat of Sir Edward Smythe, bart. Peter Holford, eſq. of Wootton-hall, co. Warwick, father of Lady Smythe.

Aged 74, Rev. Thelwall Saluſbury, LL.B. of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, 1756, rector of Graveley, Herts, 1770, and in the commiſſion of the peace. The living is in the gift of Sir Tho. Saluſbury's repreſentatives.

At his apartments at Brixton cauſeway, Surrey, in his 25th year, of a tedious and painful illneſs, which he bore with manly fortitude, Alexander Manners Leſlie, eſq. nephew to Lord Newark.

In Kennington-place, Edward Wetenhall, eſq. ſtock-broker.

At Sunbury, Roger Boehm, eſq. one of the directors of the Bank of England.

At Pentonville, Mr. Ridley Surtees, ſhip and inſurance-broker.

In Sackville-ſtreet, the lady of Sir C. Mitchell.

In Billiter-ſquare, of an apoplexy, Philip Morſhead, eſq.

18. At her brother's houſe at Brentford, Miſs Elizabeth Anthony, late of Beaconſfield, Bucks.

After a long illneſs, the wife of Mr. Nunn, lace-merchant, Nottingham.

This afternoon, between 5 and 7 o'clock, Philip Duperron, eſq. put an end to his life by ſhooting himſelf with a piſtol, the ball of which entered his upper lip, paſſed through the centre of the head, and lodged in the cieling of the room. For the laſt four years

his

his apartments had not been cleaned, nor any perſon allowed to enter them but his daughters, two or three times, merely as viſitors. The coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body, and brought in a verdict of Lunacy. He was a conſtant viſitor at the General Wolfe tavern, oppoſite Park-lane, Oxford-ſtreet, where he dined every day. His abſence this day induced an enquiry at his lodgings, the door of which was locked, and, on being forced open, he was found weltering in his blood, leaving a ſon and two daughters. He was formerly a cornet of horſe; but retired on half-pay in 1762.

19. Mrs. Storer, wife of Dr. S. of Thurland-hall, co. Nottingham.

At Low Leyton, Eſſex, aged 74, Bryan Troughton, eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

In the New road, Mary-la-Bonne, in his 76th year, Sir Charles Burdett, bart. He ſucceeded, 1760, his brother, Hugh, vicar of Newington by Sittingborne; was married, had iſſue, and lived, 1771, in North America. He is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Charles Wyndham B. captain of the 37th ſt.

20. At Bole, near Gainſborough, far advanced in years, the widow of Mr. Winks, farmer, grazier, &c.

In the Cloſe, Saliſbury, the Rev. Walter Kerrich, canon-reſidentiary of that church. He was of Catherine-hall, Cam.; B.A. 1758, M.A. 1761; publiſhed a faſt ſermon 1781.

21. At Cobham-Lee, in his 71ſt year, Sir Wm. Abdy, bart. a captain in the royal navy. He ſucceeded his elder brother, Anthony, in 1775.

23. Mr. Lee Lewes, comedian. He had retired to Mr. Howard's, the Iſlington Spa, to be out of the way of buſtle, and for the ſake of retirement, for a few days. On the 22d he had dined with his nephew, Mr. Todd, No. 79, Fleet-ſtreet; and, on the ſame evening, ate ſome ſupper (with Mr. Dibdin, of Sadler's Wells), which for 12 years before he had not done. On the ſervant going to call him at 10 next morning, he was much alarmed on finding him motionleſs, and lying on his face in bed. He ran down ſtairs to inform his maſter, Mr. Howard, who immediately ſent for Mr. Chamberlaine, of Aylesbury-ſtreet; who inſtantly attended, and attempted to get ſome blood from the jugular vein; but the vital flame had been too many hours extinguiſhed to afford any chance of ſucceſs. It was thought prudent that the coroner's inqueſt ſhould be taken; and the verdict, as might be expected, was, "Died by the Viſitation of God."

24. At the academy at Eltham, Kent, after a tedious illneſs, Mrs. Prinald.

Hon. Charlotte Yates, wife of Joſeph Y. eſq. only ſon of the late Judge Yates, and ſiſter to Lord St. John of Bletſoe.

25. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the infant daughter of G. B. Tyndale, eſq.

Aged 64, Alexander Hope, eſq. of Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

After a week's illneſs, Mr. Siſſon, ſurgeon and apothecary, of Bryages-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

May HAY-MARKET.

16. *No Prelude!*—The Jew—The Agreeable
17. Ditto—Ditto—Ditto. [Surprize.
18. Ditto—Firſt Part of King Henry the Fourth—The Spoil'd Child.
19. Ditto—The Mountaineers—Lying Valet
20. Ditto—Lovers' Vows—Peeping Tom.
21. Ditto—Ways and Means—The Children in the Wood.
23. Sylveſter Daggerwood—The Voice of Nature—The Agreeable Surprize.
24. The Mountaineers—The Purſe—The Village Lawyer.
25. The Heir-at-Law—My Grandmother.
26. The Poor Gentleman—Roſina.
27. The Birth-Day—The Lying Valet—*Mrs. Wiggins.*
30. The Mountaineers—Ditto. [
31. The Voice of Nature—Ditto—Obi.

June 1. The Birth-Day—Ditto—Ditto.
2. The Poor Gentleman—Roſina.
3. The Birth-Day—Obi—Mrs. Wiggins.
4. Inkle and Yarico—Sylveſter Dagger-
6. The Mountaineers—D°—D°. [wood—Obi.
7. The Dead Alive—Ways and Means—
8. The Iron Cheſt—Village Lawyer. [Ditto.
9. Ditto—Sylveſt. Daggerwood—The Purſe
10. The Surrender of Calais—The Agreeable
11. The Iron Cheſt—Lying Valet. [Surprize.
13. The Mountaineers—Mrs. Wiggins.
14. Sylveſter Daggerwood—Peeping Tom—
15. The Iron Cheſt—Mrs. Wiggins. [Obi.
16. The Heir-at-Law—The Village Lawyer.
17. The Jew—The Dead Alive.
18. The Point of Honour—Obi.
20. The Mountaineers—Mrs. Wiggins.
21. Ways and Means—Fortune's Frolick—
22. The Iron Cheſt—Poor Soldier. [Obi.
23. The Child of Nature—The Flitch of Bacon—The Sixty-third Letter.
24. K. Richard the Third—All the World's
25. The Point of Honour—Obi. [a Stage.
27. The Italian Monk—Agreeable Surprize.
28. All in Good Humour—The Child of Nature—The Farmer. [dier.
29. K. Richard the Third—The Poor Sol-
30. The Mountaineers—The Jew and Doctor

July 1. The Italian Monk—The Farmer.
2. The Iron Cheſt—Fortune's Frolick.
4. Sighs—The Agreeable Surprize.
5. All in Good Humour—King Richard the Third—The Prize.
6. The Heir at-Law—Obi.
7. The Mountaineers—A Mogul Tale.
8. All in Good Humour—The Child of Nature—Of Age To-morrow.
9. The Iron Cheſt—The Priſoner at Large.
11. Battle of Hexham—Of Age To-morrow
12. King Richard the Third—The Farmer.
13. The Heir-at-Law—The Muck Doctor.
14. The Mountaineers—Mrs. Wiggins.
15. Sighs—The Quaker.
16. The Iron Cheſt—The Deſerter.

18. The

—18. The Battle of Hexham—Mrs Wiggins.
—19. King Richard the Third—The Quakers.
—20. K. Henry IV. Part I.—A Mogul Tale.
—21. The Mountaineers—Prisoner at Large.
—22. The Surrender of Calais—No Song No Supper.
—23. The Mountaineers—Obi.
—25. The Point of Honour—*Love Laughs at Locksmiths.*
—26. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
—27. The Battle of Hexham—Ditto.
—28. Ditto—Ditto. [Law.
—29. Fortune's Frolick—Ditto—The Son-in-
—30. The Mountaineers—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 28, to July 26, 1803.

Christened.		Buried.		Between					
Males 856	1612	Males 636	1241		2 and 5	133	50 and 60	117	
Females 756		Females 605			5 and 10	59	60 and 70	99	
					10 and 20	34	70 and 80	56	
Whereof have died under two years old 336					20 and 30	89	80 and 90	24	
Peck Loaf 3s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; 0s. 0d.					30 and 40	137	90 and 100	2	
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. ½ per pound					40 and 50	152	100	0	

PRICES OF FLOUR, July 25:

Fine 45s. to 50s.—Second 40s. to 45s.—Fine Pollard 22s. to 24s.—Bran 10s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, July 9 to July 15, from the Cocket Office:

Total 12,040 Sacks. Average 52s. 5d. ½ 0s. 1d. ½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Average 38s. 1d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending July 20, 1803, is 48s. 5d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 15s. to 6l. 0s.			
Sussex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.	Sussex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 11s.			
Essex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, July 23:

St. James's—Hay	4l.	4s.	0d.	to	7l.	7s.	0d.	Average	5l.	15s. 6d.
Straw	2l.	11s.	0d.	to	3l.	0s.	0d.	Average	2l.	15s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l.	10s.	0d.	to	7l.	7s.	0s.	Average	5l.	18s. 6d.
Clover	6l.	10s.	0d.	to	7l.	15s.	0d.	Average	7l.	2s. 6d.
Straw	2l.	10s.	0d.	to	3l.	0s.	0d.	Average	2l.	15s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.
Veal	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts 1800. Sheep and Lambs 13,500.	

COALS, Newcastle 49s. 0d. Delivered 58s. 0d.—Sunderland 44s. 0d. Delivered 53s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 82s. Mottled, 90s. Curd, 94s. CANDLES, 12s. 0d. Moulds 13s. 0d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3d. Clare Market 4s. 3d. Whitechapel 4s. 2d. ½

CIRCUITS of the JUDGES.

SUMMER CIRCUIT. 1803.	Home.	Western.	Norfolk.	Midland.	Northern.	Oxford.
	Ld Ellenbo' J. Heath	Ld. Alvanley B. Graham	L. C. Baron B. Hotham.	J. Grose J. Rooke	B. Thomson J. Chambré	J. Lawrence Jus. Le Blanc
Mon. July 18			Buckingha.			Abingdon
Tuesday 19		Winchester		Northampt.		
Wednesd. 20						Oxford
Thursday 21			Bedford			
Friday 22				Oakham		
Saturday 23		New Sarum	Huntingdon	Linc. & City	York & City	Worc. & City
Monday 25	Hertford		Cambridge			
Wednes. 27	Chelmsford					Glou. & City
Thursday 28		Dorchester	Bury St. Ed.	Nott. & Town		
Saturday 30				Derby		Monmouth
Mon. Aug. 1	Maidstone	Exeter & city	Norw. & city			
Tuesday 2					Durham	Hereford
Wednes. 3				Leic. & Bor.		
Friday 5	Lewes					
Saturday 6				Coventry & [Warwick	Newcastle & Town	Shrewsbury
Monday 8	Croydon	Bodmin				
Wednes. 10						Stafford
Friday 12					Carlisle	
Saturday 13		Bridgewater				
Wednesd. 17					Appleby	
Friday 19		Bristol				
Saturday 20					Lancaster	

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1803.

Day.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct B^k Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	145¼	55⅛	57⅜	71½	—	91½	16½	3¼	—	1 d.	2 a 5	—	—	—	3⅜ d.	—	—	—	—
29	—	55⅛	57⅜	—	—	91⅛	—	—	—	1 p.	2 a 3	—	—	—	3⅜	—	—	—	—
30	145	55⅛	57⅜	71½	—	90½	16½	—	—	—	3 a 4	—	—	—	3½	81⅛	54⅛	—	—
1	—	54⅝	56⅝	69⅝	—	89½	16½	3⅛	—	1 d.	—	—	—	—	4⅛	—	53½	—	—
2	—	54⅝	56⅝	68⅝	—	89½	16½	—	—	—	3 a 4	—	—	—	4½ a 5½	—	—	—	—
3	Sunday																		
4	138	52⅛	54⅛	66½	—	87½	15⅝	—	—	—	4 a 6	—	—	—	7 a 6¼	—	50¾	—	—
5	—	51⅜	53	64⅛	—	84½	15⅝	—	—	—	6 a 10	—	—	—	7¼ a 6¼	—	—	—	—
6	—	54	55⅛	67½	—	86½	15⅝	3⅛	—	—	6 a 8	—	—	—	6 a ⅞	—	51¼	—	—
7	—	55⅛	56⅜	69⅛	—	89	16¼	—	—	—	5 a 3	—	—	—	5 a 4¼	81	—	—	—
8	—	55⅝	56⅝	70⅜	—	90⅛	16½	—	—	3d.	3 a 1	—	—	—	3⅛ a 4⅛	79½	53½	—	—
9	142½	54⅛	56⅛	69⅛	—	90½	16⅛	3⅛	—	2	par 1d.	—	—	—	4¼ a 4⅛	—	—	—	—
10	Sunday																		
11	143	55⅛	56⅝	70	—	89⅞	16⅛	—	—	—	par 1d	—	—	—	3⅛ a 5	81⅞	54⅛	—	—
12	142½	53⅛	55⅛	69⅞	—	89⅛	15⅞	3⅛	—	par. 1d.	par 1d.	—	—	—	5⅛ a 4⅛	81	—	—	—
13	142	54⅛	56	69⅛	—	90⅛	16⅛	—	—	—	par 1p.	—	—	—	5⅛ a 4⅞	—	53½	16 16	0
14	143	55	55⅝	70	—	90⅛	16⅛	3⅛	—	par. 1d.	par 1p.	—	—	—	6⅛ a 5	—	—	16 16	0
15	143	54⅛	55⅝	70⅛	—	90⅛	16⅛	—	—	—	par 1p.	—	—	—	4⅛ a 5	—	53⅛	16 16	0
16	143	54⅛	55⅛	70⅛	—	90⅛	16⅛	—	—	par. 1p	par 1p.	—	—	—	5⅛	—	—	16 16	0
17	Sunday																		
18	—	53⅛	55⅛	70⅛	—	90⅛	16⅛	3⅛	—	par. 1p.	par 1p.	—	—	—	⅛ a 5	—	53⅛	16 16	0
19	142½	54⅛	55⅛	69⅞	—	90⅛	16⅛	—	—	par. 1p.	par 1p.	—	—	—	5⅛ a 5⅛	81⅛	53⅛	16 16	0
20	140½	54	55	69⅛	—	89⅛	16⅛	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	6⅛	—	52⅛	16 16	0
21	142	54⅛	55⅛	70⅛	—	90	16⅛	—	157½	par	2 a 1	—	—	—	6¼ a ½	80	—	16 16	0
22	141	53⅞	53⅞	69⅞	—	89⅞	16⅛	3⅛	—	—	1 a 3	—	—	—	6 a 7	—	52¼	16 16	0
23	141	54⅛	53⅛	70⅛	—	90⅛	16⅛	3⅛	—	par	par 1d.	—	—	—	6¼ a ½	81	—	16 16	0
24	Sunday																		
25																			
26	140	53⅛	53⅛	69½	—	89⅛	16⅛	—	162	par 1d.	1 a 2	—	—	—	6½ a 8½	—	52⅛	17 0	0
27	139	53⅛	52⅝	68⅛	84⅛	88⅛	15⅝	—	—	—	1d	—	—	—	8¼ a ⅜	—	51⅛	17 0	0

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street.] J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holbourn.